THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodation	8:50 a m	Fast Line	2:30 p m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Philla. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	Philla. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	3:00 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:35 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d "	11:40 a m	2d "	8:50 a m
3d "	4:55 p m	3d "	2:05 p m
4th "	6:05 p m	4th "	6:50 p m
Penn Accommod'n	10:30 p m	Penn Accommod'n	7:50 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	6:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m

N. Castle & Erie.. 6:40 a m | N. Castle & Erie.. 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 4:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:40 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:30 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	2:15 p m	2d "	3:30 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday.....11 A. M.....Bayard.
Tuesday.....11 A. M.....Gleaner.
Wednesday.....11 A. M.....Forest City.
Thursday.....11 A. M.....Bayard.
Friday.....11 A. M.....Gleaner.
Saturday.....11 A. M.....Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday.....4 P. M.....Emma Graham.
Saturday.....4 P. M.....Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning.....8 A. M. Evening.....6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily.....3 P. M.....James Rees.

CITY ITEMS.

Auction Sale of Building Lots.

The fifth and last great sale of those beautiful building and garden lots, at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, is advertised to come off on Monday afternoon, 9th inst. The work of improvement on the lots recently sold is already in progress.

Sewing Machines.

Grover & Baker Lock Stich Machines, 18 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Blackberry Brandy.

A pure article, just such an article as you require for medicine, can at all times be had at McClarran's drug store, the great depot for medicinal liquors. No article sold there but what is first class. 85 Market street, near Fifth.

Gas Struck.

A well going down on a farm adjoining the land offered for sale in another column, by Wm. H. Brill, of Allegheny city, struck gas in large quantities. Oil is sure to follow, now is your chance to make a spec.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

This is the motto of South & Ross, 63 Market street, who are selling boots, shoes and gaiters of the latest styles and best workmanship, at lower figures than any other house in the city. Call and examine for yourselves. Remember the place, 63 Market street, South & Ross.

I. O. O. F.

The members of Duquesne Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., together with brothers of sister lodges, are requested to meet at Odd Fellow's Hall, corner of Penn street and Fifth Ward market, this day at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral our late brother, Daniel W. Davidson, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. By order of the N. G. J. McCandless, Secretary.

Country Druggists,

Do not fail to call on J. M. Fulton, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, where all the patent medicines of the day, as well as a fresh stock of drugs for the trade, will be found constantly on hand.

Country Merchants,

Don't forget McClarran's drug store, when you come to the city—the best assortment can be found there at prices that cannot fail to please.

Truly Astonishing.

The immense sales of ladies and misses' furs at the first class fur house of Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, has never been equaled by any house in the city at this season of the year. Bear in mind this important fact, that ladies' furs, during the past three or four seasons, have advanced from the opening to the close of the season from twenty five to forty per cent., and this year the probabilities are that there will be a greater advance than usual. The wise will take the hint.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves to-day for Boston, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new and choice stock of Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Piano has been so great, during the past few weeks, as to very nearly exhaust the assortment selected early in the season, August, which was the largest and most complete ever brought to the city. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new lot, which may be expected in ten days. Chas. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, Sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

The Daily Commercial

WITHDRAWN.—Rev. H. K. HENNIGH, who announced himself as an independent candidate for State Senator from the Indiana district, has, we learn, concluded to withdraw from the contest. The presence of Rev. HENNIGH in the field against HARRY WHITE, would not have endangered the latter's election, so that his withdrawal is a matter of little moment.

REVENUE FROM THE SOUTH.—The Government is deriving a larger revenue from the Southern States than most people were inclined to anticipate. Notwithstanding the wide-spread destitution at the South, the operations of the Internal Revenue law bear principally upon those who are in the enjoyment of good incomes, of which class there appears to be a good proportion among the inhabitants of the late rebellious States. The extraordinary activity of trade in all the commercial cities of the South indicate that the business community generally will be enabled to meet their income tax as well as their Northern brethren. So that the prospects for large revenue returns from a section that heretofore has contributed little or nothing to the Treasury is very promising.

Extension of the Union Pacific Railroad.

On Friday last there arrived at Kansas City, C. S. Jewett, President of Central Ohio Railroad Hon. Thos. A. Scott, late Assistant Secretary of War, and now Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; John D. Perry, President of the Union Pacific Railroad; John P. Usher, late Secretary of the Interior; Gen. Thomas L. Price, Jas. Archerand C. C. Anderson of Cincinnati. These gentlemen in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Pennsylvania Central, Cincinnati & Pittsburgh, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, have engaged to complete one hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad by the state line of Missouri westward by the first day of May next. Forty miles of this distance is already completed and in operation to Lawrence. For the remaining sixty miles the iron has been purchased and shipped by Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The gentlemen above named possess abundant means to complete the road as proposed by the first of May. Seven miles of the sixty beyond Lawrence are already laid, and the cars will be running to Topeka in November.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1865. NO. 23.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Episcopal Convention.

Day of Thanksgiving for Peace.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The great head of the conservative and ruling element of the Convention is, any formal recognition of national topics. Nevertheless, with all their care, the irrepressible African came upon them bright and early, at the very opening of the second day's proceedings.

Both houses met at ten o'clock, the Bishops, as usual, in secret session, and, as was understood, grappling at the outset with the principal topic of interest, the question of re-union with the Southern churches.

Bishop Lay, of Arkansas, arrived here last night. Before the war he was Missionary Bishop in the Southwest. The Confederates made him Bishop of Arkansas, and a member of their Council. He and Bishop Atkinson, of South Carolina, as members of the committee from that Council, were admitted behind the closed doors of the House of Bishops this morning.

Nothing has transpired as to the result, but there is no doubt the case of Pishop Quinland, of Tennessee, is different. He was chosen by the Convention of Tennessee a few months since, and his confirmation comes before this Convention by the canons. He was a rebel chaplain. It remains to be seen if any intermediate process is thought necessary to purge him of his participation in the rebellion.

It is understood that the Bishop's are discussing the matter of appointing a day of pious rejoicing at the close of the war, the only matter of difference being the precise cause of joy. In this shape it dropped like a bomb shell into the House of Deputies this morning.

Rev. Dr. Meade, of Connecticut, whose conservatism is of the Seymour kind, introduced a resolution rejoicing at the return of peace, and recommending the appointment of a day of Church Thanksgiving, but couching the whole in the remotest generalities, except the petition for Divine grace to avoid unnecessary wounds, by word or action, in this council,—a hint, of course, to the radical disturbing element. Immediately, Rev. Dr. Howe, rector of St. Luke's, in this city, offered a substitute in a series of resolutions, chiefly distinguished from the other by the directness of the fourth resolution, as follows:

Resolved—That, as patriots and christians, it behooves us to unite with unfeigned gratitude that God has overruled this unhappy strife in such wise that the great occasion of national dissension has been swept away, and that under His providence a permanent peace is soon to cease and be forgotten as one of the elements of American society.

The following resolution had also reference to slavery as the only known cause of estrangement from our Southern brethern now removed.

This brought the Illinois Knight of the Golden Circle, T. C. Judd, to his feet as prompt as an echo, to move to lay Dr. Howe's resolution on the table. Dr. Howe was himself laid on the table at the Convention of 1862, in New York, for his radicalism, which was replaced in the presidency of the Convention by the Kentucky policy, now reaffirmed in the choice of the present presiding officer.

The sensation at the offering of these opposing resolutions was very decided, and the deputies, in whom the terror was the greatest, went decpreatingly from pew to pew to put out the fire. Both resolutions were withdrawn without a vote, to await the action of the Bishops. The matter is only postponed, for there are men here who will be heard on this point, and who believe that the church has a duty and a privilege in an anthem of devout praise at the death of slavery.

A somewhat irascible D. D. of the opposite view, was heard to declare, in the vestibule, that there was as much reason to thank God that slavery was dead as to thank the Deity that the moon was not made of green cheese.

The principal following business of the session was given to tributes to deceased members of the body since its last session—among them Rear Admiral Dupont. One or two uncompleted topics of business will be resumed, and receive more attention to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, reassembled in St. Andrews Church at 10 A. M.

When the House was called, a delegation from the diocese of North Carolina answered to their names. A delegation from the diocese of Texas was admitted yesterday. Thus two Southern dioceses are represented, Texas and North Carolina.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Mead, that during the session of Convention, a day be set apart as one of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Howe, of Philadelphia, offered a substitute, declaring that gratitude was due the Almighty for the restoration of the authority of the Government over the whole territory of United States and for the abolition of slavery.

Many resolutions were withdrawn, it being understood that a similar resolution in another form would be presented by the House of Bishops.

Rev. Charles C. Buck, of Delaware, offered resolutions relative to the death of Vice Admiral Dupont, which were adopted from the diocese of Delaware to the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Mahon, of Maryland, offered a resolution relative to the death of Rev. William P. Van Kleek, of Maryland.

Resolutions were adopted relative to the death of the Rev. Gardner Say, member from the State of Maine to the last Convention, and Hon. Samuel Ruggles, of New York, offered a resolution of the Convention of the Diocese of New York, asking that the provincial system for the division of Dioceses of the church in the United States be established. Mr. Ruggles said that the object of the resolution was to increase the number of Dioceses in the country. The resolution was made the special order for to-day at ten o'clock.

Mr. Howe stated that the delegation of the Diocese of Pennsylvania had been instructed to offer resolutions of a similar character, relative to the provincial system of dividing the Dioceses, and would do so to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Howe, from Connecticut, appointed to prepare an additional body of hymns, offered a resolution for the printing of five hundred of the additional hymns, for the use of the committee for the use of the Convention.

The Convention resolved to meet daily at 10 o'clock A. M., and to adjourn at 3 P. M.

The resignation of Mr. Moss, late as Treasurer, was received, but not accepted. It was stated that, for the first time in fifteen years, the Convention commenced with a balance of fifty dollars.

Rev. Dr. Vinton offered a resolution that the Committee on Canons report an amendment to the Convention, dispensing of the Committee on Alms, providing that on Easter day the alms contributed be deposited with the Bishop of the diocese for his distribution. After this resolution was offered, some discussion arose as to the propriety of certain portions of the creed, and the Committee on the Prayer-book were instructed to report what is really the proper form of the creed, as to the words "the Holy Catholic Church and the Communion of Saints."

Judge Churchill offered a resolution instructing the Committee offered, to inquire into the expediency of amending the Canons of the Church so as to prohibit any clergyman or candidate for Holy Orders from entering the army or navy, except in the capacity of chaplain.

Adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

No Action Taken on the Secession Ordinance.

RALEIGH, October 5—The report of the Committee on secession, entitled an ordinance abrogating all and every ordinance of May 20th, 1861, was called up in the Convention to-day, when a substitute was offered proposing to repeal the ordinance of secession of May 20th, 1861, and a debate sprang up, which lasted to the hour of adjournment. No vote was taken, and nothing has been matured. The outside feeling is one of disappointment and dissatisfaction. It is hoped a vote may be had to-morrow.

The Sewards at Princeton.

TRENTON, N. Y., October 5.—Hon. W. H. Seward and son and suite are the guests of Judge Field, at Princeton.

Steam Frigate Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The steam frigate Neshaming, the largest vessel ever launched in Philadelphia, was launched this afternoon.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—The New Orleans and Jackson Railroad is completed through to Canton, Mississippi. Trains will soon commence running.

Mustered Out.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The 26th Massachusetts Cavalry, just from Kansas, arrived here to day and proceeded to Galony's Island, where the men were all mustered out.

TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Examination of Col. Reynold.

Nothing of Importance Elicited.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—Geo. W. F. Reynold, the witness who testified to the thriving business carried on at Andersonville, was cross-examined by Judge Advocate Chipman. He said he belonged to the Second Kentucky Infantry, which numbered 240 men. The regiment was on its way to Central Kentucky for recruits, when they were attacked by an equal number of rebels. After fighting one hour his regiment was obliged to surrender. No one of his regiment was killed or wounded. On surrendering the rebels claimed him as a spy. They took from him some counterfeit rebel money, and a parole not to fight against the Confederacy whilst the rebels were in Kentucky. When he reached Andersonville he had nothing but his clothes. He started business there by selling his rations for ten cents and living on the balance of his rations and a pint of baked beans. He arrived there the 1st of June and about the 10th of June bought 12 dozen eggs at $3,15 per dozen, on tick. That could be done there among men of honor. When he left, Aug. 4th, he had $200 dollars in greenbacks. At one time he had $5,000.

Witness said he never had taken an oath to support the Confederacy. There were at Andersonville, 50 wells and 150 springs, none of which, however, yielded a bucket full of water at a time. The water was pure and clear. There were 500 bakers in the stockade. The place was a city, and there were eating-houses, and one could get a meal for ten dollars in greenbacks. Whisky sold at three dollars for a thimble full.

There were twenty barber shops. The barbers acted as doctors, sometimes selling medicines. They also dyed the prisoners' whiskers. He had seen them cut their own throats. Don't know the reason, except they were thin and bone, and in a destitute condition, not from hunger, but from sickness. He sold medicine for the diarrhœa at one dollar and a quarter per bottle. The cross-examination of this witness lasted till the adjournment, but elicited nothing new or important.

Highly Interesting.

Gen. Roussean Sustains Gen. Palmer's Course in Kentucky—Release of Ex-Gov. Clarke—Large Sales of Government Cattle—Women Drowned—Mormon Kill-d—No Cabinet Changes—Sir Morton Peto's Party have an Interview With the President—Rebel Gen. Pillow—New Orleans Democratic Delegation in Washington—Employment of Freedmen to Repairing Levees on the Mississippi, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The *Post's* Washington special says General Roussean, Member of Congress elect from Kentucky, has written a letter to the President, sustaining the course pursued by General Palmer in the administration of affairs in that State.

The President has ordered the release of Ex-Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, who has been imprisoned for several months past at Fort Pulaski, near Savannah.

The *Herald's* Washington special says $60,000 worth of cattle have been sold by the Government at the Alexandria depot within a week past. The majority of the horses yet to be disposed of are sound and serviceable, and will go for reasonable prices.

Two women, named Mrs. Grappen and Mrs. Nolan, were drowned in Jersey city yesterday, by the giving way of the planks of the Jersey Central Railroad bridge.

Four laborers were killed by the giving way of an embankment in Williamsburg yesterday. Three were rescued, but one, named Nicholls, was killed.

The Board of Education adopted a resolution of importance to those residing in the suburbs of New York, who send their children to the public schools of this city. After the first of January next, no child will be allowed to enter any school under the control of the Board, unless the friends are actual residents of this city.

The Washington special of the *Herald* says that the late rumors of immediate Cabinet changes are wholly unfounded.

General Fullerton, chief of General Howard's staff, has been selected for the work of solving the Southern States, for the purpose of an extended and careful scrutiny of the affairs of the negroes.

Messrs. Cosham, Rexon and Hewitt, of South Carolina, and Morton Peto's party of English financiers, were admitted to an interview with the President on Monday, and were greatly pleased with their reception.

The *Post's* special states that the ex-rebel Gen. Pillow arrived this morning.

The latest general rumor at the executive mansion to-day, and among them was the New Orleans Democratic delegation.

The *Times* Washington special says: The Secretary of the Treasury recently received an important communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, transmitting a suggestion made by the citizens of Ohio in reference to the employment of freedmen along the Mississippi, under the direction of officers of the Government or otherwise, in repairing the broken levees on the banks of the Lower Mississippi river, in order to give employment to the thousands of freedmen out of work and by so doing to aid land owners on the Mississippi in restoring their property to a tillable condition. In order to reimburse the Government for the labors performed by the freedmen, it is proposed, after the completion of the levees, that a tax be levied upon the land owners benefitted by the improvement. Secretary McCulloch referred the matter to the Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs, with the following indorsement: "I am pleased that the condition of the freedmen and of the part of the country as represented, it would appear desirable that some plan for the relief and employment of such people should be devised."

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, refused the papers to Colonel Eaton, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, who in saying been connected with the freedmen's affairs in Mississippi, was deemed competent to place the matter in a proper light. Colonel Eaton, in his report says he found the condition of the freedmen, the rebels and some by our armies. They never have been cared for by the General Government. They resulted in the freedmen, by freedom, seems to me only as part of the military work commenced with the war. The war has closed, I should deprecate the General Government taking upon itself special responsibilities to discharge the duties of the municipalities or States. The General Government can no more assume to repair all the damages done by the rebellion than a municipal belligerent, by compelling owning property along the river are especially interested in the levees being repaired. Their condition does not materially affect commerce. The Government is interested in them only as it is interested in the prosperity of each different locality of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury being absent, the matter will no t be decided until his return.

GENERAL GRANT AND MEXICO.

Remarks Attributed to Him True.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The Associated Press dispatch about General Grant and Mexico is mine, and it is strictly true, and not all told. My authority is the distinguished Illinoisan referred to. It is a genuine fact; you can be sure of it. H. M. S.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The statement in regard to General Grant was made on authority of Henry M. Smith, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who received it from Justice Caton, of Illinois, who had a conversation with General Grant on the special train from Cincinnati.

General Grant.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 5.—General Grant and family passed here this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will arrive in Philadelphia about noon to-day.

Gen. Banks for Congress.

BOSTON, October 5.—A Republican convention met at Lawrence last night, and elected delegates to the Sixth Congressional District Convention, who will meet on the 18th to choice of Banks in Lat District for Congress.

For the Coast Survey Service.

OSWEGO, October 5.—The Government steamer Little Ada, formerly a blockade runner, put into this port this morning for coal. She came from Washington, via the St. Lawrence river, and is to be employed in the coast survey service.

Nominated.

OSWEGO, October 5.—At the Democratic Convention held to-day at Mexico, Hon. Avery Skinner was nominated for State Senator, to represent the Twenty-first District.

Base Ball Match.

NEW YORK, October 5.—A match game of base ball was played to-day between the Atlantic and Union Clubs, resulting in the following: Atlantic, 58; Union, 18.

Snow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The weather here is remarkably cold for the season. Snow fell for half an hour last evening, in the northern section of the city.

AMERICAN BOARD.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced their fifty-fifth annual meeting at Chicago, Tuesday. The report of the Prudential Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Treat, of Boston, from which it appears that the entire receipts of the Board for the past year have been $593,763 38, of which $440,606 45 have been derived from donations, $76,693 from legacies, and $18,464 from sundry sources. Expenditures during the year, $537,691 78. The balance in the treasury at the present time is $1,146 89. The number of missions under the care of the Board is 29, stations 199, out-stations 248; laborers employed, including missionaries, physicians, male and female assistants, native preachers and school teachers, 1,061; number of churches, 180; church members, 24,848; added during the year, 1,911.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, now in session at the Astor House, in New York, have called a special general congress of the entire organization in the United States, to meet at Philadelphia, on Monday, the 16th of the present month.

Secretary Seward and his son Frederick have left Washington for Auburn, where they will remain ten days.

Some forty different suits against Captain Anderson and the owners of the American packet ship Villa Franca, were announced in the Marine Court, New York, on Wednesday, before Judge Aiken. The grounds of the complaint are cruel treatment and an insufficient supply of food and drink during a recent passage from London to New York. The complaints are a rehearsal mostly of the facts developed in the late examination before United States Commissioner Osborn. The damages generally are laid at about $500 in each case.

Attorney-General Speed left Washington yesterday for his home in Kentucky, intending to be absent two weeks. During his absence the duties of the office will be performed by Assistant Attorney-General J. Rubley Ashton.

The Lynchburg *Republican* states that the famous ex-rebel General William Mahone has been appointed General Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads.

Dick Turner, who has been confined in the Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, and the State Penitentiary, at Richmond, since its evacuation, on the charge of maltreating New York prisoners, has engaged the services of Marmaduke Johnson, Esq., as counsel, and that gentleman expresses strong hopes of being able to disprove the charges against his client.

It is stated that the German emigration to America appears to be chiefly directed towards Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, and even Western Virginia.

The official *Gazette* of Coburg states that the investigation instituted by the competent authorities into the conduct of M. Hendricks, the Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha at New York, who was accused by the American press and the Berlin *National* of conspiracy with agents of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy against the Government of the United States, resulted in his complete acquittal from all charges against him. M. Hendricks will consequently remain at his post in New York.

Minister Clay has transmitted to the State Department an official copy of the conditions stipulated between the Russian Telegraph Department and Hiram Sibley, for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Russia and America, by which the exclusive right is granted to the latter plenipotentiary of the American Western Union Telegraph Company for thirty-three years from the day the line shall be opened, the Russian Government to grant a further term, as it may deem proper. In order to encourage the undertaking, the Government grants to the Company an allowance of forty per centum on the net product of dispatches transmitted by or over the line to and from America, and, in order to contribute to the success of the present undertaking, the minister of public vbility will accept the measures necessary for securing the line of telegraph from being maliciously injured by the local population, but at the same time the Government refuses to take upon itself any responsibility for such injuries of any nature or kind ever. The Company is allowed to import material free of duty.

The Chicago *Times* publishes an account of the assassination of a number of negro soldiers at Paducah, which calls for the early sitting of a court martial on the murderers. It says: "At Paducah, a few days ago, as an Illinois and Minnesota regiment were being relieved by a negro regiment, from duty as provost guards, at that place, the white soldiers concluded that they had been outraged by the presence of the negro soldiers, and that, too, after they had all the brave fighting during the war had been done by the negroes, and they took the matter into their own hands, and concluded to wreak vengeance upon the blacks with guns and revolvers. The negro at first attempted to resist, but this only increased the fury of the white soldiers, and before all the negroes could be collected in the guard house, at the garrison of Fort Anderson, six or seven of them were killed. The negroes were only saveless by the officers of the guard, who drew their pistols and placed around them, when the excitement finally died out, and the white soldiers were sent out of town on their way home."

Measures have been taken to put John Minor Botts on the Congressional course in Virginia, although for the present he is absent from the State. He has been invited to stand for the Lynchburg District.

A Good Speech by Grant, Senior.

Lieutenant General Grant, although one of the foremost warriors of the world, candidly declares that he cannot make a speech, but his venerable father gives the best possible evidence that *he* can, and do it well, too. A few days since, General Grant visited Georgetown, Ohio, the home of his youthful days, and was accompanied thither by Jesse R. Grant, his father. A Union meeting was held at Georgetown on the afternoon of the day of the General's arrival, at which the old gentleman was one of the speakers. The following extract from his remarks gives satisfactory evidence that General Grant does not inherit the disability under which he labors:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to look so many friends around me. I now live in Covington, and have the privilege of saying farewell, for I never expect to see you again.

"We have just passed through a severe conflict—a gigantic struggle, and I am glad to say we have succeeded in making a righteous peace. But how did you get out? When the country was assailed by traitors, and the flag fired upon, your friends set forth, they sacrificed the comforts of domestic life, the happiness of their firesides; they put on the army blue, they left home with a musket, knapsack and blanket, and went forth determined to crush the rebels and put down rebellion. They did put them down, crushed the rebellion and now they are on their marrow bones, seeking pardon, and your friends have returned home to your hearths and hearts.

"Now, I have a few words to say to you. The fight is transferred to the ballot. It is your duty now to vote down this miserable copperhead faction, the same that you have been fighting for the past four years. This is true; it is not a petty, patched-up Copperhead-Democratic peace; it is one obtained by the sword, and the youngest child is not living who will see the sword again raised against the Government. It is your duty, as patriotic citizens of Brown county, not to allow this old Locofoco, Copperhead, Secession faction to be galvanized into life, on the pretense that it is the only party that can save the country. Mr. Lincoln is now dead, but you must carry out the principle that the hair of the dog is good for the bite."

Another Oil Prosecution.

Edward Cuthbert, J. Henry Tingley and Geo. S. Bethell, corporators of the Imperial and Kanawha Valley Oil Company, were before Alderman Beitler, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, charged with issuing and distributing false circulars with intent to defraud the shareholders of the company. A number of witnesses were examined and the prospectuses by which subscriptions were solicited, in which it set forth that the company owned two wells in Venango county, Pa., and another upon the Burning Spring property in West Virginia. That the wells were flowing largely and that the company would soon be able to declare a dividend of two and a half per cent. These circulars were signed by Messrs. Castillion and Tingley in the latter part of 1864, and large subscriptions to the stock were made upon the representations made therein. Mr. Edward Brady, a retired merchant, was presented with five hundred shares of stock to become one of the corporators, and was thus induced by Mr. Castillion to become President of the company, at a salary of $2,000. Upon the representations made, himself and family subscribed for $10,000 worth of stock. His salary he never received, and when he asked for it, the Treasurer informed him he had no money. The wells, which were represented as yielding seventy-five and eighty barrels of oil per day, had never given more than thirty-three or four barrels, and the general average was 7 or 8 barrels daily. The company never declared any dividends. Mr. Tingley and Mr. Castillion had a conversation in the private drawing office about the statements contained in the prospectus. Mr. Tingley wanted them altered, but Mr. Castillion refused to do so. In a subsequent conversation with a gentleman, Mr. Tingley said that that was where he had been wrong, but he had not the moral courage to resist Mr. Castillion, who had furnished the capital—that he would go home and trade out of the company—some $8,000—to get an honorable discharge from all parties.

A further hearing in the case will be had to-day.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Officers at Harrisburg.

Wednesday morning a large number of ex-officers of Pennsylvania, who have proved their devotion to their country by service in the field, met in the Court House, at Harrisburg. Brigadier General Thomas A. Rowley, of Pittsburgh, was elected Chairman of the Convention, with the following assistants: Vice Presidents—(general) Joshua T. Owen, H. C. Hollis, and S. Kiddoo; Cols. R. Biddle Roberts, M. Wedge, E. Smith, H. A. Frink, Gideon Clark, Emlen Franklin, P. C. Ellmaker and W. H. Boyd; Majors W. W. Scheib, A. Slaymaker and Thomas M. Locher, Cyrus Newlin and Richard Ellis and Captains Samuel Kilgore, W. W. Hopkins, A. K. L. G. Riestand, J. McMillin, and H. E. Wallon. Secretaries—Captains Wm. H. Duffy and S. H. F. Swertzel, F. F. Baer, A. A. Gilton, John Madden, and E. R. Smith, and Lieutenants E. Gunkaker and F. Fawell. A committee on resolutions was appointed, with General Joshua T. Owens as chairman, and a committee to prepare an address to the soldiers of the Commonwealth, with General Collis as chairman. The convention will reconvene the soldiers' vote for the National Union nominees, Gen. Hartranft and Col. Campbell.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

TOM FLORENCE IN THE FIELD.

Rations Issued to Freedmen.

General Butler Gone Home.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 5.

Internal Revenue.

Receipts from internal revenue to-day amounted to one million four hundred and sixty four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-five cents.

Tom Florence

Is being urged by the Pennsylvania copperhead delegation for Superintendent of Public Printing.

Rations Issued for Freedmen.

During the month of August, upwards of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred rations were issued to freedmen of North Carolina.

John Clark, Esq., of the Norfolk *Post*, who has been on a political mission connected with affairs in Richmond, returned to that city last evening.

General Butler

left for his home last evening, having satisfactorily adjusted his accounts with the Government. He will return here after an absence of ten days.

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, chief of Gen. Howard's staff, leaves here to-day for New Orleans upon important business connected with the Freedmen's Bureau and an inspection of freedmen's affairs in Louisiana.

Secretary Seward and Family

left here this morning for their home at Auburn, New York.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning ordered the following ruling: Travelling agents of manufacturers and dealers regarded as commercial brokers, under the decision of August 18th, are required to take out license only from August 1st, instead of May 1st, at a charge, for the remaining portion of the license year, of fifteen dollars, instead of twenty dollars for a full year.

James N. Spooner of Boston, Mass., was the successful bidder for the

Government Rolling Mill

at Chattanooga. His bid was $175,000.

The Weather

is in an angry, spiteful mood; it has been very cold and windy for the season this day or two. The pardon beggars who come here with light hearts and scarcely apparel sadly feel the effect of the depressed state of the thermometer.

Major General F. P. Blair

Returned to Washington this morning from St. Louis.

Senator Chandler arrived in town this evening, and has taken rooms for the season.

General Pillow

The ex-rebel General Gideon J. Pillow arrived from Tallassee this morning.

The proceedings of the military commission at Cincinnati, before whom G. St. Leger Grenfels was tried for conspiring with others to burn the city of Chicago and release the prisoners of war confined at Camp Douglas, were promulgated by the War Department to-day. The prisoner was sentenced by the commission to be hung, but the President, in consideration of the fact that the rebellion is suppressed, and upon the recommendation of members of the court, has commuted his sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for life at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Pardons Granted—Railroad Rolling Stock Sold by the Government—Policy of the Government as to Mexico—Geo. N. Sanders Appointed to a Postmastership in Canada—Gen. Beauregard after a Pardon—Freedmen in Mississippi—The Cholera—Trial of General Briscoe, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The President signed fifty eight amnesty pardons to-day, forty-one of which were for Virginians. Among the more important applications for pardon lately filed in the Attorney General's office, are those of General Peck, of the late rebel army, Col. Ould, and Major General Mouton, and Hon. Alfred M. Watts, Attorney General of the late rebel Confederacy.

Col. A. J. Robinson, Superintendent of the United States Military Railroads, recently killed at auction at Manchester, Va., twenty-five locomotives and one hundred and sixty passenger cars. They were purchased principally by southern railroad companies, and brought $417,000 in cash, or about two-thirds of the original cost. Forty or fifty locomotives and five or six hundred cars will be sold on the line of Alexandria, Va. Much of the stock was taken south to be used for the transportation of Gen. Sherman's advancing army, but Lee's capitulation rendered its employment unnecessary.

This Government, it is certain, has taken no recent action, nor is it believed that any is contemplated, inconsistent with the policy heretofore developed, which has maintained its action neutrally between the belligerents in Mexico.

It is said that Mr. Russell, postmaster at Davenport, Canada West, has been removed, and George N. Sanders been appointed in his stead.

Several weeks ago a lady friend made application to the State Department for a passport to Canada, ostensibly, that he might avail himself of the offer of Jeff. Davis' confederates to voluntarily exile themselves during the pleasure of the Government, but it is now understood that the same Southern lady who was at the Presidential house on Saturday, urged herself to procure for him the Executive clemency.

Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Mississippi, informs the Bureau here that he has notified the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Government of Mississippi that which they allow negroes to testify in the courts of justice as accorded to white men before Courts, the officers of the Bureau will not interfere with such trials, but give them every assistance possible to aid them in the discharge of their duties. Col. Thomas also writes that the Mayor of Vicksburg, having signified his willingness to allow negroes to testify in the city courts, and to impose the same penalties on the negroes violating State laws or city ordinances as would be imposed on white persons committing the same offences. The Bureau at Vicksburg have been instructed in no case to interfere with the city authorities in the discharge of their duties, and not to take cognizance of offences committed by negroes, save by the Mayor of Vicksburg, but to turn all such cases over to the Mayor for trial.

The U. S. Consul at Port Mahon, under date of Sept. 13th, says the cholera at Palma, Majorca, has carried off many people, and there is no diminution of the disease. The cholera has also appeared at Barcelona, It is admitted that about seventy persons died of cholera in Port Mahon, and deaths of various diseases. Cholera is represented to have broken out west of Port Mahon, but, fortunately, the scourge seems to have been confined to the gravely parts of Majorca, thus leaving travel and marts of commerce. No information, however, has been received that it has appeared in any part of Spain.

The consul states that the last information received at Port Mahon, it is believed the scourge will again visit the West, and information has also been received here that the Russian post, which was thought to have disappeared, has broken out in Siber

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

A RECORD FOR SOLDIERS.

There may be some persons who do not retain a complete recollection of the record of the Democrats in Pennsylvania on the question of allowing soldiers in the field to vote. The Democratic leaders appear to have short memories. Let us refresh them:

In the Senate, March 16, 1864, on the final passage of the bill submitting to the people for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the yeas were twenty-five, and the nays eight—*all Democrats.*

During the call, Mr. WALLACE, the present Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said: "I vote *no* upon this bill, because I think its provisions, and the provisions which it proposes to carry, ARE WRONG."

In the House, March 16, on the final passage of the Amendment to the Constitution, there were but seventeen nays—ALL DEMOCRATS—as follows:

MESSRS. ALEXANDER, (Clarion,) BERGER, BOWMAN, (Cumberland,) BOYER, GRABER, HOPKINS, HOOVER, JOSEPHS, KLINE, LONG, MCMANUS, REX, RICE, SHARP, SKINNER, WALSH and WEISER—17.

In the Senate there were but seven nays—ALL DEMOCRATS—as follows:

MESSRS. BEARDSLEE, DONOVAN, LOTTA, MONTGOMERY, SMITH, STARK and WALLACE—7.

With this record staring them in their faces, the Democratic leaders have the audacity to appeal to soldiers to support the so-called Democratic ticket next week!

"LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW."

The Pittsburgh *Post* has found a first-rate mare's nest. It has found out that the Legislature, at its last session, passed a law, "under which," it asserts, "great cruelties and outrages have been perpetrated by heartless capitalists upon miners and other workmen." We think it will be found that the *Post*, in its blind zeal, has "put its foot in it" on looking at the record. We find, that the bill referred to originated in the Senate, in which body it was brought up for final action January 24, when it was passed without opposition—*all the Democratic Senators assenting to it!*

We find, also, that on the 23d of the following month, the bill came up in the House, when, after being amended, it was passed by a vote of 41 to 37, Democrats as well as Republicans voting for and against it. The bill amended went back to the Senate, where the amendment was concurred in, and the bill again passed, *no Democrat voting against it!*

Surely the *Post* has made an unfortunate citation. We think that its next business is to explain why the Democratic Senators and Members did not record themselves against a bill it pronounces so odious and cruel. The "miners and other workmen" want to know where was the vigilance of these Democratic guardians of their rights, and how it happens that they have woke up to the monstrous wrong that has been done to them, *just on the eve of an election!* An open enemy is to be respected, but the coward who runs away, and after all danger is over returns to boast of his exploits and claim his reward, is sure to receive the unmixed contempt he deserves. The *Post* will find that the "miners and other workmen" are not so easily fooled as it thinks. They will discover in this new dodge another instance of the hypocrisy and faithlessness of the party which sympathized with the rebellion throughout, and pronounced "the war a failure," but as soon as victory crowned the labor of our brave armies, rushed to the foremost ranks for honors and spoil.

REBEL STRATEGY IN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

During the war it was not uncommon, as many of our soldiers well know, for rebels to assume our uniform, and under that disguise ingeniously to approach and shoot the unsuspecting sentinel at his post, or the Union soldier peacefully walking alone in the neighborhood of his camp. A similar policy has been adopted by their Democratic friends in carrying on the present election campaign. They assume, all of a sudden, the tone, speech, and outward seeming of friends of the Union and friends of the soldier, both of which they have been denouncing for four years; and in this disguise they are cautiously creeping up to get possession, if possible, of the posts which true Union men now hold for the safety of the country. In several other ways, also, they have taken the rebel war strategy as their model in political campaigning. The boastful tone of their press is as "like as two peas" to that of the Richmond papers, which was bravely kept up even till the morning that they fled from the city. The rebels, according to their newspaper showing, had plenty of men, ample supplies, expedients that were going "to astonish the world," splendid prospects. The same strain has been transferred to the columns of the Democratic press in their present forlorn attempt to rally on the spoils of office. According to their imaginative showing, they have captured a large haul of the soldiers, heretofore known among them as LINCOLN'S hirelings; they embrace pretty much all the Republicans except the Puritans and the Abolitionists, and they have the Administration at Washington completely under their thumb, having just discovered an ingenious method of proving that it is clearly possible, and therefore perfectly consistent, for even Mr. SEWARD'S and Mr. STANTON'S views to be, as much as the President's are, in harmony with those of the VALLANDIGHAM Democracy! We have seen a Democratic argument to prove that Mr. JOHNSON *can actually* agree with Messrs. SEWARD and STANTON! How inventive does necessity make these Democratic leaders! How uncritical about their diet does hunger make them! They have swallowed ANDREW JOHNSON whole, they are munching at SEWARD and STANTON, and they wouldn't elbow on SUMNER and WENDELL PHILLIPS, if that would swell them to healthy proportions. How like all this are the dreams and fancies of the Richmond papers the day before their forms were knocked into "pi." And a similar waking up, by the rousing voice of realities, awaits the deceivers at the ballot-boxes within the next month.

If ever impudence culminated in sublimity, the case is presented in the pretension that the President and his Cabinet, constituting the existing Administration, accord with the Chicago-VALLANDIGHAM-SEYMOUR Democracy.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND REPUBLICANISM.

The intellectual ability of Mr. PHILLIPS is universally admitted. He is also admitted to be a gentleman of scholarly attainments and of benevolent impulses. He is not a party man, being too peculiar for a leader and too independent to follow the leading of any one else. In the line of thought and feeling in which he is distinguished, he has differed from others equally distinguished. He is and always has been an abolitionist, but never a Republican. He no doubt rejoiced in the election of Mr. LINCOLN, though he did not vote for him. He approved of the emancipation, but that did not attach him to the party nor enlist him in the approval of its general policy. Slavery made him a disunionist, but abolition did not make him a Republican, though Unionism made thousands, both of Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists.

The abolition of slavery was not the work of Abolitionists, who contemplated it as an end. It was effected by Unionism. Slavery having placed itself in the way of the Union, the maintenance of the Union required that it should be trampled down. As an enemy of the Union, it was destroyed. Benevolence approves the deed and rejoices in its results; but it was done under the pressure of political necessity, for the maintenance of the Union. As such it is but part of a policy that embraces, in its comprehensive design, the restoration of order and prosperity throughout the whole land. Other parts of that policy may not be acceptable to all who approve of this. This we take to be the case with Mr. PHILLIPS and many others. It could scarcely be otherwise, while they regard the abolition of slavery as an end, the Republican party and administration deeming it only the means for accomplishing an end. Mr. PHILLIPS and those who think with him are Republican so far as emancipation goes; the party is abolitionist to the same extent, but embraces many other measures for the benefit of the Union. It were well if these, too, might have their concurrence. Any schism among the laborers in a good cause is to be deprecated, as it gives the common enemy an advantage. A lesson in favor of joint and amicable effort may be learned from the early part of the war for the Union. Emancipation itself was not then contemplated. But when the necessity was seen, the thing was done. A breach prior to that point, might have prevented emancipation, and so have increased the danger, or, perhaps, insured disaster to the Union. So now the unity and co-operation of those who have stood by the glorious Union in the days of her peril, is the surest way to preserve her in the days of peace. In a party numerically so extensive, there is room for variety. Diversity of sentiment, with reference to individual measures, is perfectly consistent with concurrence in a general policy, and with such a grand motive before it, as the complete triumph of the Union over all opposition, we hope to see its friends unitedly and cordially and confidently sustaining an administration, true to the interests of the country, and to the people who called it into power.

PERSONAL.

—A good story is told of a prominent New York banker and politician. He is a somewhat passionate man, and considerably profane. Once he had a confidential clerk, at whom he blazed away one morning at a fearful rate. The man listened quietly till Belmont got through, and then said he would not stay and be sworn at, though he was a poor man. Belmont asked what he would remain for, and let him talk as he pleased. After thinking of the matter a short time, the man said that if the salary were increased from $2,500 to $3,000, he would stand it. "You shall have it, d—n you," said Belmont, and the tradition goes not only that he gave the man the money, but never cursed him again at all.

—G. D. Tilman, who was the leader in the South Carolina convention of what is known as the "up country" faction, in opposition to the "low country" faction, he is a man of immense frame and very considerable abilities, genial and off-hand, who has lived in South American and California, and now hails from Edgefield District, where he served six years in the State Legislature, and two years—for manslaughter—in the State penitentiary, who quotes philosophy from De Tocqueville and historical maxims from Gibbon—this man, who makes friends with everybody, and at whom the "gentlemen," so-called, of the low-country, affect to look down as a rough republican in his disregard of what are called "aristocratic and privileges." Sitting with great blue-gray eyes that seem always half asleep, he is always alert and wide awake—sounding along with a rolling gait, he is careful and earnest; utterly wanting in the power of oratory or rhetoric, he has made more points than any other member of the convention, and has exerted, all of them but one, and that of minor importance.

—The performance of the Davenports, at Paris, came to a ridiculous termination. They were sitting in their box, having been bound by the spirits, when a sharp spectator rushed upon the stage and touched a spring. The seat came in two parts in the middle, the cords were loosened, and the brothers tumbled down together in a heap. It is suggested that the occupation of these jugglers is played out.

—In New York Gen. Sickles seems to have the inside track for the mayoralty, so far as popular gossip is concerned. Mr. T. Stewart is occasionally mentioned in private circles in connection with the canvass, and so is Fernando Wood. The probabilities are, however, that Gen. Sickles will secure the nomination, through sheer force of popular sentiment in his favor.

—The October term of the Court of General Sessions, in New York city, promises to be unusually fruitful of incident and interest, inasmuch as Ketchum and Jenkins, with many other rascals of low and high degree, are then to go through the purgatory of a formal, public trial. Jenkins's case is already prejudged against him, and Ketchum's prejudged the other way; for is not the one poor white trash and the other a rich scion of Wall street chivalry? As to those gold checks, it is now settled that the swindled banks will realize from the Graham assignment about forty-five cents on the dollar in liquidation of these somewhat peculiar claims. What the ultimate and future dividends will follow is by no means probable. It is stated that the Importers' and Traders' Bank was fleeced by that following process—worthy of a first class thief and unworthy of a shrewd bank president. A loan had previously been made to Graham & Co. by the bank, upon genuine gold checks. Ketchum just before the *denouement* of his rascalities, sent up in Graham's name and paid the loan off; but subsequently, on the same day, still acting for Graham, sent word that the money would be wanted again. He then returned to the bank the same envelope in which the former gold checks had been kept, but, in the meantime, had substituted *forged* checks, and the unsuspecting bank president, trusting in his simplicity to the honor of a Wall street speculator, would seem to have put away the envelope without very close scrutiny. The trick was one which no one but an ingrained scoundrel could have perpetrated, and however many think of the official oversight which permitted it to go undetected.

—Gen. Beauregard appeared before the proper authorities a few days ago, says a New Orleans letter, took the amnesty oath, and registered himself a citizen, and, if pardoned, a voter. He will probably soon be placed at the head of one of our great railroads. Slowly, but in no inconsiderable number than usual of our late Confederates have come forward and followed his example. The whole number registered now is 8,485. Those who have taken the amnesty oath number 2,758.

—James Laurence Orr, the candidate for Governor of South Carolina, was born in Anderson District, South Carolina, in 1822. Though a good classical scholar, and a lawyer of high reputation, he was employed until his eighteenth year behind his father's counter, who was a storekeeper. He graduated in the University of Virginia in 1842, and then became an editor in his native town. In 1844 he entered the State Legislature, and opposed the nullification schemes of Mr. Calhoun. Between 1845 and 1848 he devoted himself to the bar, when he was returned to Congress. He opposed the admission of California and the compromise measures of Henry Clay, and in 1851 attended a meeting in Charleston to consider the expediency of withdrawing South Carolina from the Union. He voted subsequently for the repeal of the Missourla Compromise line. In the Thirty-fifth Congress he was chosen Speaker, and was remarkable for his impartiality and justice. His reputation is national, having been frequently urged as a candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, he voted in favor of the secession of South Carolina, and was subsequently sent as one of three Commissioners to Washington to demand the surrender of the United States property in South Carolina. He appears to have soon become disgusted with the Confederacy, and passive during the civil war. In the late convention restoring South Carolina to the Union, he was the leading man on the progressive side of all questions. While not the ablest man, he was on most questions in advance of the body. "I can't get rid of South Carolina as she was," said he in a speech to-day; "I covet for her the material prosperity of New England—I would have her acres teem with life and vigor and industry and intelligence as do those of Massachusetts." The Convention has beaten him on the general principle of giving nearly all elections to the people; but he has left his mark in the minds of the delegates. He went into rebellion so easily and got put out of it so readily that there is some disposition to distrust his leadership; but the fact remains that he stands in the foreground of the movement toward a more republican form of government. His election is a foregone conclusion.

STATE ITEMS.

Anna E. Dickinson made a political speech in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, giving the record of the Democratic party during the rebellion.

Florina Budworth, a female Philadelphia soldier, whose sex was not discovered until shortly before her death, was among the victims of rebel cruelty in the prison at Florence, S. C.

Gambling prevails to a great extent in the oil region, particularly at Titusville and Pithole.

Asa Pratt, of Lycoming county, committed suicide a few nights ago.

In the smash-up that occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday morning, six or seven loaded coal cars were demolished and a lumber car seriously damaged.

The following appointments of postmasters have been made for this State: M. B. Chamberlain, at Union Mills, Erie county; Thos. Rees, at North Wharton, Potter county; George G. Nugium, at New Freeport, Greene county; Charles H. Wise, at Front Run, Lycoming county.

Rev. J. C. Earhart, of Middletown, while on his way to church a few days since, was violently assaulted by Orlando Welting, son of Rev. A. Welting, and beaten with a club. The assailant was arrested and held to bail to answer.

THE N. Y. *Sun* says:—The Algonquin's feed pipe has not yet been sent on from the foundry of the Providence Steam Engine Works, nor are we able to state when the ships will be ready to resume their work. The Winooski is ready, and has been for some time. The Algonquin's boilers are reported to have been badly strained and many of the tubes leaking badly. The joiners are at work upon her.

The Fountain well a short distance above Clarion shows evidence of being a paying institution. On Friday morning of last week a heavy vein of gas was struck, when the water, mixed with some oil, began to flow, and was thrown sixty or seventy feet high. As soon as the flash of water subsides the well will be tubed and tested.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Temper of the State Convention towards the Union—The Convention and the Colored Man—Highly Interesting.

The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Columbia, furnishes some highly entertaining facts concerning the South Carolina restoration Convention, which will serve to correct false impressions and enlighten the North ern reader. We quote:

The spirit of the convention towards the General Government has been indicated in what was said respecting its action on the clause of the Constitution declaring slavery abolished. It has been very clearly shown in some other matters. The famous "Aldrich resolution," so called, brought it out on the first day of the session. He introduced it as soon as the convention was organized:—"Resolved, that under the present extraordinary circumstances, it is both wise and politic to accept the condition in which we are placed; to endure patiently the evils which we cannot avert or correct; and to calmly and patiently await the time and opportunity to effect our deliverence from unconstitutional rule." The spirit of the resolution is unmistakable, and so was the action of the convention in respect to it. There was very little debate. "It doesn't become South Carolina to vapor and swell, or strut or brag or bluster or threaten or swagger," said old Governor Pickens; "she points to her burned cities, her desolate plantations, her mourning hearths, her unnumbered graves, her widows and her orphans, her own torn and bleeding body;—this she says is the work of war; and she bids us bind up her wounds and pour in the oil of peace—bids us cover her great nakedness, and we must do it, even if it needs that in so doing we go back penniless." This was the spirit of one section found voice through General Sam McGowan, many times wounded, once left on the field for dead, and yet carrying the bullet of a Union musket in his body: "I protest with all the earnestness of my nature against this resolution. It is not true that South Carolina carries a dagger under her vestments. She went out of the Union with an open hand and an open heart, and she is going back into the Union with an open hand and an open heart. She has lost all her material resources, but she has not lost her honor, and returns to the sisterhood of States with the full determination to be true and loyal in word and deed." These words, I am confident, express the sentiment of the convention. The Aldrich resolution went to the table with four dissenting voices—being refused even the poor privilege of going to a printer or a committee. So, too, when one of the half-dozen blind men offered resolutions asking the pardon of Jeff. Davis, and using such terms as these: "Our noble and beloved Chief Magistrate," "Northern fanatics," Yankees, who have caused all this ruin and desolation," "shrieking for his blood," the convention expressed its dissent in the most positive terms, and these resolutions also went by the board. And Col. Orr, Mr. Drayton's son-in-law, and senator, introduced a series of resolutions which have been favorably reported by one of the three leading committees, and probably will be passed by the convention without any material change, in which it is declared that a people who draw the sword must abide by its decisions in good faith, that the Union is the first and paramount consideration of the American people, that any attempt to revive slavery would be impolitic, unwise and dangerous, that we will cordially support the President in his efforts to restore the country to the blessings of peace. In another direction, but of significance to this point, was the action of the convention in the St. Helena election case. The applicant for the seat is a Northern man—he and his constituents have been resident on the island less than three years. His election clearly expressed the will of the people there. It was wholly informal and illegal. He was admitted as an earnest of the good intentions of the State and the good will of the people toward Northern immigrants.

* * * * * * *

The temper of the Convention toward the negro is very far from being what the friends of humanity desire. The delegates, generally speaking, are probably better disposed toward him than the majority of their constituents, for I suppose they represent the best brains and fingers of their respective districts; but even their views as a body are extremely narrow and supremely selfish, not to add of the most fancifully fearful character.

Governor Perry, of whom I have heretofore spoken as the leading man in the convention, began the huge and ery against the poor African in the message delivered in the second day of the session. True, he says slavery is gone—"dead forever" is his tautological phrase; but he rails against the negro soldiers in the style of a copperhead Congressman, actually has the face to quote the Dred Scott decision against the negro's right to citizenship, and repeats the dreary and dismal old cant that "this is a white man's government, intended for white men." I submit that this sort of talk—admissible from a sixth-rate ward politician—is entirely out of character for such a Governor as Perry, nor, can do no possible good to any living man, and is productive of nothing but increased illfeeling between the two classes of people who now occupy the State, and unprofitable to occupy it during this generation at least.

There has been a great deal of this whiteman's-government talk. In face of the fact that the negroes in the State number one-third more than the whites, and the fact that the negroes have almost to a man desired the success of the Yankees in the war, and the further fact that the whites of many districts are asking that Union soldiers may be kept in the State to protect them, such men as James L. Orr, the general James Thomson, and Abbeville's intelligent Robert Dozier, of Georgetown, the Rev. Dr. Boyce of the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Greenville, and able and eloquent General Sam McGowan, to say nothing of a dozen men of less note, have allowed themselves indulgence in passionate declamations re-affirmatory of the stale cry, "this is a white man's government, intended for white men only."

Obnoxious and short-sighted as the convention is in this regard—for the men who were going to fight the Yankees from street to street of all their cities and chief towns, and finally die in the last ditch, seem to have learned little wisdom of language,—there is something still worse. "The negro is an animal whose character the North seems utterly unable to comprehend," said one of the secession delegates. In that phrase lies the key of the convention's sentiment and judgment—*the negro is an animal*—a higher sort of animal, to be sure, than the dog or the horse, but, after all, an animal. Even Lieutenant Governor Aldrich, a man of much intellectual culture, a man as Mr. Chancellor Inglis felt it necessary to rise and gravely argue that the negro is a human being, has the right of life and protection by the laws, and must receive attention even from men who make constitutions. Ask any given delegate if the negro is a human being, and you of course get much his intelligence; but, for all that, the convention treats him like an animal whose presence is endured, but is no way desirable. Individual negroes are, who shrewdly sympathize with the negro in his anomalous and trying condition—men who contemplate the labor question with as much grave anxiety as any man in the North; but these are the exception, not the rule, and they only serve to make more hideous the general average sentiment and political judgment.

A very strong effort was made by several leading delegates to incorporate in the Constitution a provision giving the negroes a right to be enumerated in determining the basis of representation in the lower house of the General Assembly. Six hours of earnest debate were spent upon the subject, and on one or two occasions it really seemed as if the wise and sensible view would prevail. It was argued that the negro is now a free person, and therefore within the vital cognizance of law, that he has civil rights older than all constitutions, and is, therefore, entitled to a representation in the law-making body. Of course the argument was not pushed to its legitimate conclusion, that he is entitled to a voice in choosing that representation. Only the poor negro was considered that the white man, who is his neighbor, might be allowed the benefit of his neighborhood, so as to secure remembrance for him by the legislature. "I can be entering no plea for negro suffrage," cried Colonel Rion of brave record. "The measure of our own necessities should be the measure of our recognition of the negro as an element in the body politic," echoed Mr. Thomson. "This is a white man's government," re-echoed Dr. Boyce. And so the question was tabled by seventy-five to twenty-four.

"How long do you suppose the agitation of the question of negro suffrage can be staved off in the State?" said I to an up-country delegate of high standing. "Till the taking of the next census, I hope," he answered. "Do you really believe it can be kept down five years?" I asked. "Yes, I think it will be," was his final reply. That the convention would show any favor is the opinion of no one really expected. Even South Carolina with all her desolation doesn't yet fully comprehend that there has been a deluge. I did hope, however, that it should find half a dozen men at least in favor of giving suffrage to some negroes, as many more in favor of abolishing the barbaric color-qualification, and still as many more ready to admit that suffrage would be the right of the negro as soon as he is able to use it understandingly. Vain hope! Utter paresis xen men who so much as admit that it will probably be right or politic to give suffrage to any negro or their State within ten years, four of them must be among the thirty or thirty-five whose views I have not personally learned. Mr. Orr admits that they may sometime have political rights, Mr. Norwood says he is not afraid to discuss negro suffrage. Mr. Dozier is willing to accept negro suffrage if the moral and intellectual character of the negro can be so elevated as to make him fit to take part in government. Judge Frost, of Charleston, knows the constitution of the negro to be such that he shuns responsibility, and does not believe that he will at present ask for suffrage, but adds that at some future day, perhaps not far distant, he will have political rights even in South Carolina.

In that hope let all good men abide. In that faith let all progressive men find incentive for wise and patient and chari table labor.

The Free Masons of South Carolina and the Union.

The Free Masons of South Carolina having appointed Henry Buist, of Newberry, as State delegate to the National Masonic Convention, he accepts in a letter which treats of National affairs thus:

"The great struggle in which the North and South have been participants, has ended. We of the South contended for the maintainance of principles which we deemed constitutional and fundamental, and with honesty and determination vindicated them in the conflict of arms.

"Now that the contest is over, and we have failed to assert what we regarded as the right, it becomes us like men finally and irrevocably to submit to the result, and that submission should be in the utmost sincerity and the best faith.

"The Government of the United States is now that to which we all, as citizens, owe undivided faith and allegiance, and I believe that it will be as magnanimous and beneficient in peace as it has been powerful in war.

"The highest Masonic fellowship, the profoundest wisdom, which can now be manifested, is conciliation and harmony with those with whom our fate is indissolubly linked. Our future is that of our common country, and we shall become great and happy and prosperous only as that country prospers.

"Free Masonry may well be invoked to do its part in the work of conciliation. Founded upon the rock of brotherly love, supported by the pillar of charity, those who minister at its altar may effect very much in strengthening the bonds of fraternity which should bind all sections and States and people.

"I remain, very fraternally, your obedient servant,
HENRY BUIST."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A pair of beautiful and dwarf elephants, not much larger than good sized Newfoundland dogs, recently arrived in London from the interior of Africa. They are extraordinary curiosities, and the first of the breed ever brought to England. One of them was bought by the Royal Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, London, and the other was purchased by Mr. Barnum's agent, for his museum. It left London for New York in charge of its keeper, in the ship Daniel Webster, on the 18th of September. The cost of this little creature was £1,600, being, as gold now stands, about $11,200.

The new Canadian Parliament will soon be opened at Ottawa, and the heads of the several departments are expected to migrate from Quebec to the new capital in the course of this or the next month. The foundation stone of the new building was laid in 1860. The chamber of the legislative council and assembly are of the exact dimensions of the English House of Commons, though there are more than 500 members in the imperial Parliament, and only 200 in the Canadian. The total cost of the building will be about $8,000,000, three times the original cost.

An extraordinary electrical phenomenon occurred recently in the forest of Chantilly. About three o'clock in the afternoon a waterspout passed across the forest, in less than five minutes destroying almost every thing in its passage for a width of fifty yards and a length of nearly five miles. About six hundred trees, many of them oaks of large size, were either broken off close to the ground or torn up by the roots and shivered to splinters. Two of the rides, reserved for exercising horses, were so blocked up with broken trees as to be altogether impassable.

Messrs. Stephen Colwell of Philadelphia, and David A. Welles of Troy, two of the Commissioners appointed by resolution of the last Congress to investigate and report upon revenue matters, are in Boston for the purpose of consulting with the manufacturers of New England.

The Boston *Traveller* says; Those farmers who refused fifty cents per pound for butter last fall, and in the spring were glad to get twenty-five for it, may "get their fingers bit" again this season, if they are not careful. The season at the West has been favorable for butter making, and when the products of the great dairies of the prairies reach the market, prices must come down.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS.

It seems, by a statement in the London *Times*, that Mr. Lanier, the head of the banking house of Winslow Lanier & Co., in New York, called a meeting of American bondholders in the City of Frankfort, to whom he stated "that he had not come to borrow, as his countrymen were competent to provide for the wants of the Government, but to make some communications about present facts and future prospects, the Secretary of the Treasury having desired him to do so during his stay in Europe." Mr. Lanier stated that as large importations were required for the South a large revenue from customs was probable. He also stated that Congress, at its next session, will probably sanction export duties on cotton, tobacco, &c., which would yield many millions of dollars will be raised. It was the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to return to specie payments as early as possible, by the reduction of the per centage next spring. The meeting expressed great doubts whether exports or large import duties would answer the purpose, as the former are objectionable being entirely of an opposite character in Europe, where export duties are abolished and import duties reduced to the lowest point. It was wholly to his advantage to setting aside certain revenue for the gradual extinction of the paper currency.

The indications are that this country have a strong bearing on its financial condition. The great development of the growth and manufacture of wool, during the four years of war, has not only benefitted a special interest, but the general public. The article of silk, so largely used here, is nearly all imported from abroad, though there is no reason why it should not be raised and manufactured here, like wool and cotton. There have been some projects of late by parties who are familiar with the culture, to introduce the industry into this country on a larger scale than heretofore. The plan is to bring over from France a small colony of those who are familiar with the culture, and commence operations favorable to the climate of South Carolina, as these States have proved to be extremely well adapted to the production of silk. The soil is especially favorable, the heat of the summer, and the climate is particularly well adapted for rearing silk-worms, so that all that is needed is a bright Italian sky, and the silk business, one of business might grow to great magnitude in the supplying of domestic wants, and would no doubt prove to be profitable to the producers. The initiation of this plan has already created more or less commotion in the silk districts of France, where the wealthy American agents had been making arrangements with a number of the best silk-workers of Lyons to go to the United States to engage in the business. It will be any one industry more than another on which the French people pride themselves as a means of national wealth, as the manufacture of silk. It is for the interest of country to interfere or successfully compete with them is considered as touching a vital point, and if the negro which buys the finest silks, and the white man of other should enter successfully into competition in this important industry, the blow would be considered as very serious. From the fact that there is a very favorable condition articles intended to discourage the silk-makers from asking for this side of the water, which shows that the writer are impressed at the prospect of losing a portion of this profitable business.

The conversion into new Five Twenties, outstanding Legal Tenders, &c., so as to become the basis of resumption at the commencement of Mr. McCulloch's process of contracting the currency, by which he hopes to ultimately bring affairs back to the specie basis. The probability is that the new bonds will be taken up principally in the interest-bearing notes, of which there are outstanding $250,000,000. Those notes, being legal tenders, are now held by the national banks, to a large extent, as the legal reserve against the deposits of their currency, and it may appear at first sight that the removal of, say $80,000,000 of this class of notes by which they are replaced, would be kept, will call for a similar amount of national notes to fill up the vacuum, thereby reducing the actual circulation of legal tenders, and thus affecting the currency. It must, however, be remembered that the entire amount now proposed to be funded is only 15 of the outstanding aggregate, and that the interest is five per cent notes; so that there are ample resources for keeping up the redemption reserve without trenching upon the currency for years to come. As the work progresses, a time must come when this crisis will be reached, and then the most serious embarrassment may be apprehended, but it is yet comparatively remote.

Silver mining investments are becoming great favorites. It is said that twenty million dollars from New York have been invested this season in the purchase of silver mines and the purchase and erection of mining machinery, in the State of Nevada alone. Boston is following suit, purchasing mines, &c., and her rich and enterprising men it is said have their agents on the Pacific coast, ready to buy up "leads" as they turn. The smaller cities are taking up the example of New York and Boston, and companies are being formed in various places to work silver mines. Each mining requires fifty to one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of machinery, and the prospecting of a mine sufficiently to supply them with ore.

MARRIED:

MCCANDLESS—JOHNSTON—On Thursday noon, October 5th, 1865, by the Rev. W. Nevin, WM. G. MCCANDLESS to Miss LIZZIE F. JOHNSTON, all of this city.

MCGOWAN—EASTON—On Tuesday, October 3, by Rev. W. G. Waddle, Mr. D. MCGOWAN, Jr., of Steubenville, to Miss ELLA EASTON, of Scroggsfield, O.

WILDE—TOWNSEND—On Wednesday, October 4, by Rev. Mr. Brighton, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. G. Orbelow, HORATIO W. WILDE and AMELIA, daughter of W. P. Townsend.

QUAY—MCKELVY—On Wednesday evening, October 4th, at the residence of the brides father, in East Liberty, by the Rev. James Prestly, Mr. JEROME A. QUAY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARAIN F., daughter of Colonel Samuel McKelvy.

DIED:

MCCALLEN—On Wednesday evening, October 4 at 8 o'clock, Mrs. AMANDA, wife of John McCallen, in in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Capt. Simon Drum, No. 77 Craig street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, October 6 at 2 o'clock.

HOGG—At the residence of her son, Geo. E. Hogg, Fayette county, Pa., on Thursday evening, 28th ult., Mrs. MARY G. HOGG, relict of George Hogg, dec'd, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Washington street, Allegheny city, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OBITUARY—Died, October 3d, at the St. Charles Hotel, Canton, Stark county, Ohio, DAVID L. KELLY, aged 22 years.

The subject of this notice was born in New Brighton, Beaver county, and a couple of years, and at the time of his death, was employed as assistant engineer in the civil engineering department of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. On September 18th, while in the discharge of his duties, he accidentally fell through a bridge, receiving injuries that caused his death as stated above. He was a warm hearted, a social companion, and endeared to all, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. If his life had been spared he would have made his mark, but an all wise Providence has ordered otherwise. His death is lamented, and his fond mother has our sympathies, as well as his friends and associates. F. G. C.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years at any desired flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

N. MCCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se14

CERTIFICATES ARE BEING

Received every day referring to the wonderful efficacy of FLEMING'S AGUE MIXTURE, after all other medicines had failed. Call and try it, and if a single bottle does not stop the shakes and chills, the money will be refunded in all cases. Cut this out and ask for

Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
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Sold only — Sold only
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At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent
Medicine Depot,
Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond,
Near Fourth street, Pittsburgh,
Near Fourth street, Pittsburgh,
oct5:TF&S

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh,
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, October 5, 1865.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 11th day of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 7th, to Monday, the 16th of October. By order of the Board,

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
oct6:6t

FOR SALE.

16 fine Horses and a Match Pair of brown Horses,

Suitable for a carriage, belonging to W. M. Kennedy & Co. Inquire at
oct6:1w PEARL MILLS STABLE.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful location for a home about one mile from St. Clair street bridge, Allegheny, head of Federal st., lot 200 feet front by 200 deep.

Also, another lot of near double the size, will be sold cheap to a person wishing to build a good house. Inquire of
oct6:3t JACOB GLOSSER,
115 Fourth street.

3000 ACRES VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.—A house for everybody—a farm wherever a man can make an independent fortune for a few hundred dollars, within the reach of everybody. Rich soil, plenty of coal and lumber, near a good market. Oil developments near the lands are progressing with good success.

For information, plans, &c., address or inquire of
WM. H. BELL,
oct6 77 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of GAMBLE, SLACKER & CO., is this day dissolved. K. W. SMITLEY disposing of his interest to GEO. K. GAMBLE and JOHN M. SLACKER, who will pay all debts owing by the firm and receive all debts due the firm.

GEO. K. GAMBLE,
JNO. M. SLACKER,
REZIAH W. SMITLEY.

October 5, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the business of the old firm of GAMBLE, SLACKER & CO., of Temperanceville, under the firm name of GAMBLE & SLACKER.

GEO. K. GAMBLE,
oct6:3t JNO. M. SLACKER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP CARD.

I beg leave to announce to my friends in the trade and army, that having retired from the army, I have associated myself with my father in his old and well established business.

Calling attention to the notice of co-partnership below, and hoping to be favored with your orders,

I remain, very respectfully, yours,
Col. JAS. M. SCHOONMAKER.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 2, 1865.

I have this day associated with me in my business my son, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker.

JAS. SCHOONMAKER.

JAMES SCHOONMAKER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Zinc Paints, Putty, &c.
AND DEALERS IN
Varnishes, Linseed Oil, Colors—Dry and in Oil, and all Painters' Materials.

Manufactory, 450 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Warehouse, 63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct5:3t

DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth street.
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES.

☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold cases, with enameled designs. oct6

WESTMORELAND HOTEL.
PIT HOLE, VENANGO CO., PA.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELERS.

Choice WINES, LIQUORS and SEGARS constantly on hand. MILLER & SCHOFIELD,
oct5:1w Proprietors.

OCTOBER 9

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

General Grant at his "Old Home"—His Lengthiest Speech on Record.

General Grant, on Thursday, paid a visit to Batavia, in Clermont county, and met there many of his old friends of the long time ago. The General, with his family and one or two friends, drove out from Cincinnati in a carriage, and as he officiated as driver he passed the reception committee waiting for him at Olive Branch without being recognized. This flank movement was soon headed off, however, and General Grant was welcomed to Batavia in grandstyle. The reception speech was made by Hon. Philip B. Ewing. The General replied with his usual pointed brevity, and then proceeded to enjoy himself in a wholesale handshaking with old acquaintances and friends. After this came dinner, excellent, of course, and then the General proceeded, by way of Bethel, to Georgetown, in his carriage.

At Bethel no formal reception was attempted, but his carriage was surrounded by many old friends and kindly greetings exchanged. He arrived at Georgetown in the evening, and drove at once to the residence of his cousin, John Marshall. The formal reception took place on Friday at the Brown county fair grounds, where great preparations had been made for the occasion. General Grant was escorted by the procession of military and citizens from Mr. Marshall's residence to the grounds, and was welcomed in an eloquent speech by Hon. G. W. King, an old acquaintance of the Grants. He referred to the places his early home, spoke of the old companions now before the General, and of the warm affection they had extended to him, pictured the General's career as a soldier, spoke eloquently of the old flag as well defended, and closed with an introduction to his fellow citizens.

To this speech General Grant responded as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF BROWN COUNTY: You are all aware that I am not in the habit of making speeches. I am glad that I never learned to make speeches when I was young, and now that I am old, I have no desire to begin. I had rather start out in digging clear than in making a speech. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say to you that it affords me very much pleasure to get back to Brown county, where my blood was spent."

After this came the reunion of old friends, among whom the General spent the remainder of the day.

Tennessee Railroads.

Governor Brownlow, in his message to the Tennessee Legislature on Monday, gave the following relative to the condition of the railroads in that State: "The Comptroller's report will further disclose to you that there is now due on the railroad bonds loaned to the different railroad companies in the State, at $6,769,509. This is the interest now due upon the bonds endorsed by the State for the railroad companies, amounting to $16,211,000. For this debt the State is ultimately liable upon the failure of the companies. But these companies are able to pay their interest debts, and should be required to do so at once. They can as well extend their credit to meet their pressing liabilities as for the State to do so for their benefit, with her already heavy obligations weighing her down. Most of the railroads in the State, having been turned over to the companies respectively owning them, are being repaired and run by said companies. They have been turned over by the Government on terms liberal and advantageous. The road from this city to Chattanooga, and from the city to the Virginia line, a distance of four hundred miles, owned by three companies, is as a general thing, in splendid order; much of the track has been relaid, the embankments well dressed, and the cuts well ditched and drained. The last bridge near the Virginia line is nearly finished and the connection will be complete. Upon the roads in Middle and West Tennessee repairs are progressing rapidly, and the indications are that the companies have a profitable business before them, as there is a large amount of travel and a large demand for freights.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The battalion raised in California, which was subsequently attached to the Massachusetts quota, is now to be paid in full, but the paymasters are required to keep a separate account of travel, pay and subsistence allowance, amounting in about $300 for each man, in order that the account may be presented to Massachusetts for reimbursement to the United States Treasury.

The President to-day signed eighty-three pardon warrants, principally for parties in Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. They were sent to the State Department for the signature of the Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Judge Joseph H. Barrett, of Ohio, Chief Commissioner of Pensions, was presented this evening with an elegant service of plate, consisting of one hundred pieces. The ceremony took place at the residence of Erastus D. Paulsen, in West Philadelphia. Hon. Wm. D. Kelley presented the plate for the donors.

NASHVILLE, October 4.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House to-night, of the Fenian brotherhood. Speeches and resolutions were made and great enthusiasm manifested.

The trial of John C. Braw commenced to-day, but on account of the absence of the accused, the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The *Commercial's* London letter says the undivided fund of one million one hundred thousand pounds to the State of Massachusetts, has not yet been brought out. The greater portion will perhaps be subscribed for privately.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—The splendid mansion and grounds of Geo. H. Stuart, called Spring Brook, were sold at auction to-day, and purchased by Edwin Forrest for $76,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—James L. Orr has written a letter consenting to be a candidate for Governor of South Carolina. He says: "If elected my energies shall be directed to the development of the agricultural, commercial, mechanical and educational resources of the State, and to urge her forward in that career of prosperity which I earnestly hope may mark her future."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or soil the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts. oct29-1y

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can put it on interest at the one cent a day, making $2 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5 per six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars, apply to

jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAMM, WM. M'COUCH. Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE, Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

OF

PITTSBURGH.

Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

J. C. McPHERSON, Teller. my1-6m

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL.....1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE

United States Treasury,

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investers or parties purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

my1-tf

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

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SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
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S. M. KIER.	dec2

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

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WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt payments and liberality, to maintain the character which they have attained, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE H. STONE	CHARLES CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	
dec24-1y	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

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INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
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Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

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my27-3m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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Insures again st all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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HARVEY CHILDS,	H. K. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY.	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN T. DEWIN, Jr.,	R. J. McGREW,
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jes-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

JNO. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry Pig Iron, Bloom, &c.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jly22

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

An, Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCulloss & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

No. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Rails, weighing 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. je6

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers,

WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under,	2 cents per share,
Do do	$2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do	$25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do	$100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my22-1y

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LITHOGRAPHY.

The oldest and largest establishment in the West.

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

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Among our facilities for elegant and expeditious work, we have all the latest improvements in Lithography, and while our work will compare favorably with steel engraving, the great difference in price is a strong inducement to give Lithography the preference.

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The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. se23-3m

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,

Practical Lithographers,

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Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se22-4m

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

NEW HALL PAPERS

Just received and for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth, se30 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PARLOR PAPERS,

Plain gilt, and gilt with colors, very handsome, for sale at 107 Market street, near Fifth, se30 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,

jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

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RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood street.

jy8

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

A BRICK DWELLING,

No. 200 Wylie street. Two dwellings on Webster st., near the head of Seventh st. W. H. M. PUSEY,
N. H. PUSEY,
Executors of the estate of Nathan Pusey, deceased.

For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.

se15-1m J. C. BINGHAM.

FOR SALE—

Three New Coal Flats,

80 FEET LONG, 14 FEET WIDE, 5½ IN. DEEP. Finished in a workmanlike manner. Inquire of

se25-2w Allegheny end of Suspension Bridge.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Having lost my health, I have determined to dispose of my very valuable Real Estate in and around the village of Florence, in Washington county, Pa., consisting of

Four Lots of Ground,

Two of which have good dwelling houses thereon; two good, never-failing wells of water, a fine vein of coal on each lot; the location for a tradesman, being finely situated at the west end of the village. Also, the elegant farm, known as the McCurdy farm, containing 75 acres, on said farm being the finest view in Western Pennsylvania, and pointed out as such in the last map taken of Washington county. A very fine vein of soft coal underlies every acre of the farm, and also an inexhaustible strata of the best limestone in the world. The above property will positively be sold by public auction, on Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash, 1st day of April, 1866. The day of sale, Saturday, is at the close of the Florence Agricultural Fair. For further particulars, call on or address

WILLIAM M. ARTHURS,
Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Or, JAMES CLELAND, Merchant, at Florence, who will give all necessary information. se23-2t

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 36 inches diameter.

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.

A splendid site for manufacturing purposes, suitable for a rolling mill, glass house, or other business requiring easy access to railroads and water convenience, situated on the Monongahela River, and extending back to Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, with a river front of 280 feet, immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, and will be sold on favorable terms. For further information inquire of THOS. MOORE, 116 Water st. se19-1m

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

With about One Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'HARA,

jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE—

A number of lots, well located for business or private residences, situate on Butler, Centre and Mill streets, above the new passenger depot, and will be disposed of on very liberal terms. Also, a large number of lots in Bloomfield, Liberty township, near the Pennsylvania railroad, and will be sold for the low price of $50, $75 and $100 apiece. This is a fine chance for persons of small means to make investment. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
oct Butler street, Lawrenceville.

THE ANDERSON HOUSE FOR SALE, situated in the town of Sunbury. The lot has a front on Washington street of of 64 feet, and extends back 150 feet to an alley, on which is erected the large brick hotel building. The House is now doing a large and profitable business. Also, a large stable, which will accommodate 40 horses; tenement and other outbuildings. Sunbury is the capital hotel in the town, offers superior inducements to a man of energy to make a fortune. Is offered at the low figure of $8,500. Payments easy. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,
se21 102 Fourth street.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share, due January 1, 1865, with interest and charges thereon: 3 984 shares in the Medora Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment and is to be sold according to the terms of the charter and by laws of the company. Eastern stockholders may redeem their stock, as above provided, by payment to E. B. Wyman, Esq., on or before 2 P. M. of the 12th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the Directors. JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer Medora Mining Company.

Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. se6-10c16

PRIVATE SALE

Of a very desirable grain and stock farm, situated in Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, containing 163 acres—130 of it under good cultivation, balance in choice timber. The improvements are a good two-story frame dwelling house, with ten rooms, recently refitted, a bank barn, wagon shed, and never-failing spring of running water at the door; large bank barn, carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary buildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. This farm is well worthy the attention of any one in quest of a choice farm. The location is excellent—2½ miles from Fairview, a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and within one mile of Dalton, a nice country village, where there is a daily mail. Churches, stores and mills all within fifteen minutes drive of the farm. Will sell on accommodating terms. Address the undersigned.

se16-1m Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE; is in a good state of cultivation. The balance is timbered and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of Limestone, and is well watered with never-failing Springs. It is near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather above the bed of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. McCREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.

aug1-tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most elegant localities around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location particularly desirable. The beautiful views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jn8-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC SALE.

By authority of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, Pa., I will, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., sell by public outcry, on the premises, the undivided fifteenth of the following LOTS, &c., late the estate of WILLIAM M. EDGAR, deceased, situate in the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, viz:

1. Fronting on Grant street, East side, between High street and Strawberry alley, beginning on High street. First, a lot, on which is an old brick house, extending back to Denny alley. Second, a lot next adjoining, on which are two frame houses and other buildings, running back to Denny alley. Third, An elegant, lately finished and well appointed three story brick house, the late home of WM. M. EDGAR, with the lot appurtenant thereto, running back about eighty feet to Denny alley and another alley. Fourth, The lot next adjoining Northward running back eighty feet to an alley on which is a two story frame house and other buildings. Fifth, The next adjoining Lot Northward, running back eighty feet to an alley, on which is a frame house and other buildings.

Possession of the THIRD house and lot can be given at once, upon confirmation of the sale; — of the others, on the first day of April, 1866.

A triangular Lot of land, in the rear of the third lot aforesaid, fronting on Denny alley 118 12-100 feet, and bounded Northward and Westward by other alleys, twelve feet wide, forming on them a right angle, in which is a stable. Possession April 1, 1866.

Also, On Friday, October 27th, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., the undivided fifteenth of Lots, numbers one, two and three, in Reis & Berger's Plan of Lots in PITT TOWNSHIP, near the seventh ward of Pittsburgh, (see Plan Book vol. 1, page 79,) each lot fronting on Somers street twenty feet, and running back one hundred and twenty feet to a twenty-two foot alley. Lot No. 1 being on said alley, and bounded on the North by Coal Lane. These Lots are unimproved, and possession can be given at once on confirmation of the sale.

☞ It is probable that the heir of age, who owns the other sixth, will join in the sales. The widow will release her dower.

Plans of the Lots can be seen, and further information be given, at my office, No. 58 Grant street.

TERMS—Ten per cent on the amount of sale of each lot, to be paid at once upon the fall of the hammer—the residue of one half said amounts on confirmation of the sales, to bear interest until possession given—the other half to be paid in two equal yearly payments from dates of possession with interest, secured by bonds and mortgages.

JAS. VEECH,
Guardian of the minor children of Wm. M. Edgar deceased. oct-2taw3w.

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT

CAR COMPANY,

MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 81 WOOD STREET,

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.

IRON AND METAL TURNING,

Done to order on short notice.

W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. BROWN	WM. STEVENSON,
R. H. PALMER,	W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.	

fe24

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. au15. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of

Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,

Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.

BAKER, SMITH & CO.,

Dealers at wholesale in

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,

No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.

Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st. ap5-1y

30 DRUMS VIRGINIA TWIST,

Will be sold very low, for cash.

Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets,
se6 Opposite the Monongahela House

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 91 Third Street,

je1-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.

ALEX. B. RIGGS,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collection Agent.

References—Jas. Veech, Esq.; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.; A. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se15-3m

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

THOS. M. PAYNE.....NOAH W. SHAFER.

PAYNE & SHAFER,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pre-emption, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TEXAS, and CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and land agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

se2-1f

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

my18

G. M. M'MASTER. J. M. GAZZAM. J. B. BUTTERFIELD

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

For the collection of Claims against the Government.

Office, 98 Grant Street.

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Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately Officer's Accounts adjusted my9

H. C. MACKRELL. S. A. JOHNSON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 89 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. 17'26

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

No. 114 Fourth street.

e2

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

HOLDEN'S, ARNOLD'S, LAUGHLIN & BUSHFIELD'S WRITING FLUID,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
au31 Corner Wood and Third streets.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut west side.

dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUFF'S BANK,

RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT and
MERCANTILE BLANKS,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
se6 Corner Wood and Third streets.

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S

SAW-MILL,

(Successor to Robert Wrightman.)

LAWRENCEVILLE.

I am now prepared to furnish

Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,

Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding; CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Rags, Lath, Pailings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.

All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ALEX. McCLINTOCK,

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au29-3m

OFFICE OF STAMFORD MACHINE AND TOOL WORKS, } STAMFORD, CT., September 22, 1865. }

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING extensive facilities for the manufacture of

Sucker Rod Joints,

FOR OIL WELLS,

Would call the attention of those in want of these articles to the fact that

THEY ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THEM

In any quantity, at the lowest rates.

BETTS, DAVENPORT & ATWOOD,

se26-2w STAMFORD, CT.

JAMES S. GRIFFITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,

Keeps a full supply of the above articles at his factory,

Corner of Morgan and Canal Sts.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

se26-2w

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale Dealers

—IN—

COTTON YARNS,

Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLET YARN,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS,
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.

se26-6m

FISH—

50	half bbls. new	No. 3	Large Mackerel.
50	barrels	do	do
10	do	No. 2 Shore	do
10	do	No. 1 Shore	do
25	quarters	No. 1 Shore	do
25	halves	No. 1 Bay	do

For sale by

se26 MILLER & RICKETSON.

PETROLEUM.

W. T. H. BROOKS.....A. H. CHENEY,
G. E. TENNEY.....J. H. PEET.

BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests.

Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,

se30-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

PERKINS & COULTER,

STOCK EXCHANGE,

NOS. 72 AND 74 FIFTH STREET,

(Third floor.)

OPEN EVENING.

Office Hours: From 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M. se23-3m

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY,

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	**$150,000**
Working Fund	**25,000**
Par Value of each Share	**$1 00**

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Frank Snyder,	James Graham,	
J. G. Weir,	Stephen Lawson,	
H. W. Ritchie.		au30-tf

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225 000
WORKING FUND	25 000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.

President—S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

S. A. JOHNSON,	L. S. BIDDON,	
FRANK SNYDER,	JAMES GRAHAM,	
F. D. GRI

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Friday, October 6, 1865.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. E. Shaw, Practical Optician, 58 Fifth street:

WEDNESDAY, October 5.

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	65	50
12 M.	light rain	52
3 P. M.		51
6 P. M.		52
Barometer at 6 P. M.	29 3-10	

DEATH.—The infant recently found in the saloon of a car of the Erie Express train, Pennsylvania road, by Conductor Harry McAteer, is dead.

THE CITY COUNCIL of Steubenville desire it to be known that any inattention to the Pittsburgh committee and Connecticut men who went down to that city to meet Gen. Grant was entirely unavoidable, as they did not know the Pittsburghers intended visiting their city until their arrival.

CONGRESSMAN ILL.—Hon. George V. Lawrence, Member of Congress elect from the 24th District, is confined to his room, at his residence in Monongahela City, by a severe attack of chronic dysentery.

LAMP PRESENTATION.—Last evening Conductors Cutting, of the P. Ft.W. & C.R.R., and Hunter, of the P. & F. R. R., presented Baggagemaster Smith, of the latter road, with a magnificent lantern. Neat and appropriate speeches were the order of the evening, and the company present enjoyed themselves in the usual manner on such occasions.

PATENT HORSE RAKE TOOTH.—Among the patents recently issued from the United States Patent Office, is one to Columbus Coleman, of Allegheny, for an improved horse rake tooth, which will doubtless supersede the use of the tooth now in use. In the construction there is a saving of fourth of metal ordinarily used, and at the same time an increase of strength. The manufacture of these teeth will require a large amount of steel, hundreds of tons of the ordinary kind being manufactured and sold by our steel manufacturers, annually.

RAFT DEMOLISHED AND MAN DROWNED.—On Saturday night the steamer Gallatin, going up the Monongahela, ran into a log raft near Webster, Pa., drowning a man named Robert McKinley, of West Brownsville. It appears that there were on the raft, which was from Cheat river, two Virginians, and Robert McKinley, who builded a signal-fire and then lay down and went to sleep. About midnight the boat struck her unfortunate ships. Two of the men escaped, one by swimming to the shore, the other by clinging to a fragment of the wreck, but poor McKinley, whose body was found the next morning, was probably struck by the wheel-paddles, two of his ribs being broken in. The accident was clearly attributable to the carelessness of the crew on the raft, in going asleep, with no one on watch, and no signal lamp.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.—The naturalization laws have undergone an alteration, which dispenses with the five years' residence in the case of those who have served in the army. By the act passed in 1862, aliens, twenty-one years of age and upwards, who have served in the army and obtained honorable discharge, are entitled to naturalization papers without giving the previous notice of their intention to become citizens, required by the former law; and it is necessary in their case to prove only one year's residence. There are hundreds of discharged soldiers in this city who, under this law, are entitled to all the rights of citizenship.

A Valuable and Popular Book.

"Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. S. M. Bowman and Lt. Col. R. B. Irwin, is likely to prove a work of real value, and to be sought for as one of the best histories of the war. It will be very finely published, and will contain eight splendid steel portraits, besides maps, plans, &c. Mr. Henry Aiken is the agent for Pittsburgh, and he only is authorized to obtain subscriptions.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

The buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital in the Ninth ward of this city, recently occupied by the United States as a military hospital, have been thoroughly repaired by Colonel Cross, deputy quartermaster general, by order of the Secretary of War, and turned over by the General Government to a committee of the managers of the hospital. The managers immediately took possession of the premises, and, we are informed by J. A. Harper, Esq., Secretary, at a meeting held therein on the 3d instant, resolved to at once open the institution according to the terms of the charter, for the reception and cure of the sick, helpless and infirm, and persons receiving accidental injury. Dr. Cyrus B. King has been elected curator, and Drs. James H. Hutchison, George D. Beyer and Thomas W. Shaw, chosen consulting physicians. The hospital is now open. Messrs. John B. McFadden, J. T. Kincaid and James McCandless, are the Executive Committee for the current year.

Board of Trade—Election of Officers.

At an election held at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Geo. H. Thurston.
Vice Presidents—1st, John Shipton; 2d, J. R. Hunter.
Directors—Wm. Means, Wm. McCreary, J. B. Anjer, B. F. Jones, J. P. Tanner, W. M. Gormly, Geo. H. Anderson, J. Heron Foster, Samuel Richardson, Joseph Knap, J. J. Gillespie, David McCandless, Wm. F. Lang, C. D. Brigham, Edw. Gregg, Phillip Reymer, David Robinson, Geo. H. Holtzman, Solomon Stein, Robt. J. Anderson, S. M. Wickersham.
Secretary—W. W. Ward.
Treasurer—Nathaniel Holmes.

Mr. Thurston, has long been connected with the Board, having for a number of years been its Secretary and working officer; and his election to the Presidency is an appropriate recognition of his services. We understand that an effort will be made to create a new interest in the Board, and increase its usefulness. As organs and agents of public sentiment concerning questions of a local character and of general questions having a local application, Boards of trade in other cities exert an important influence, and we know not why such should not be the case in Pittsburgh. The field is propitious for a new effort in this direction, and it is to be hoped that there will be a speedy revival of interest, and that the Board of trade will become what it should be, and that its Rooms will be the daily resort of business men generally.

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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☞ Iron City Park can be reached by the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Also, accommodation trains will be run by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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☞ Articles and animals must be entered on the Secretary's books before TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, and except horses, brought within the inclosure as early as TUESDAY NOON.

☞ A Brass Band will be in attendance.

☞ Ample arrangements for meals.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Admission	25 cents.
Children, each	15 cents.
Two-horse Vehicles	25 cents.
Single-horse Vehicles	20 cents.
Single Horse	10 cents.

Occupants of vehicles will pay, in addition the regular prices of admission.

Judges' Reports will be read from the President's tent on FRIDAY, October 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cash Premiums Will be Paid

BY THE TREASURER.

For further information, address
Capt. JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Superintendent,
Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Corresponding Secretary of the Society; or
S. SCHOYER, Secretary to the Board. se29-d&wtd

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 5, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	107 00	.....
United States 5-20's, ex-coupons	102 00	.....
United States 7-30's	.....	99 50
United States 10-40's	103 50	.....
United States Certificates	96 00	.....
Gold	1 43	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	90 75	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.	96 50	.....
Connellsville 6's	87 50	.....
Allegheny Gas Co.	31 00	.....
Boatmen's Insurance	.....	27 75
Cash Insurance	.....	60 00
Peoples Insurance	51 00	.....
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
St. Clair Street Bridge	40 00	.....
Connellsville Interest	9 50	.....
Connellsville non Interest	9 25	.....
Exchange National Bank	.....	85 00
Fourth National	.....	130 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National	55 75	.....
Peoples' National Bank	104 25	.....
Columbia Oil	.....	35 00
Merchants Oil	.....	40
Bank of Pittsburgh	61 50	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	1 10	.....
Germania of Pittsburgh	4 00	.....
Philadelphia	5 00	.....
Phoenix Oil	1 10	.....
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.	45 00	.....
United States Telegraph Co.	.....	67 00

THURSDAY, October 5—P. M.

The bids at the Board this forenoon for stocks on the list were more numerous than usual, evincing some activity in the more solid securities. Governments were bid for with some considerable spirit, but the offers were too much below the New York quotations. For Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad stocks 95½ was bid. Very few of the names of oil companies appear now on the list of transactions at the Bankers' Board. There was a sale of fifty shares of Columbia Oil to-day at 35 cash. A bid for the stock of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator is recorded, but no response was given to it.

—In Philadelphia to-day, as we are informed by special telegraph, almost the whole list of oil stocks are lower. St. Nicholas, 7½; Maple Shade, 6½; Curtin, 2½; Dalzell, 2½; Caldwell, 1½; McClintock, 1½; Excelsior, 4c; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ¾; Cornplanter, 7-8; Sugar Creek, 4¾; Eldorado, ½; Mingo, 2; Junction, 1½.

—Petroleum stocks in New York were tame: Webster, 123; United States, 30 30; Pithole Creek, 78½; Oil Creek, 118; Rynd Farm declined to 95c.

—Prices of copper stocks in Boston yesterday were as follows:

Central	no bid	Isle Royal	10
Copper Falls	23	Minnesota	no bid
Franklin	37	Quincy	no bid
Hancock	14½	Rockland	3½
Hurondon	42	Superior	3½

—The statement of national debt made yesterday morning, gives great satisfaction to conservative people, who see in it the commencement of a contraction of the currency and a movement toward specie payments. The $60,000,000 of temporary loans proposed to be funded into a long gold-bearing stock is a small item in proportion to the amount of that description of loans already funded, and the funding of the entire debt in the form of the Government contraction is the order of the day, and sooner than the mass of people are aware, the expenses will be reduced to a moderate amount in proportion to the income, which under the stimulus of prices, instead of decreasing, goes on advancing. The meeting of Congress will be the signal for earnest measures to reduce the expenses and so apportion taxation that the largest amount will be gathered in the least objectionable form. The credit of the Government is unquestionable, abroad as well as at home, and all solvent people are awaiting for and will second every effort to return to specie payments.

—Almost every day we hear of the loss of Government bonds by fire, by thieves, or in some other manner. The courts have decided that where coupon bonds have been lost or stolen, a man who innocently buys them can hold them against the claims of the man who lost them. Where coupon bonds are burned it is almost impossible to identify them, and so the Government. With registered bonds the case is different. Though they may be lost or stolen, they will be paid only to the man in whose name they stand on the books of the United States, and if they are burned there is little difficulty in getting them replaced.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, October 6, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The demand for the leading articles was moderate. Sales were not very extensive. Prices as a general thing were firm with an upward tendency for most articles. The weather has changed, winter clothing is now the order of the day. Unfortunately, our rivers are down to low water mark—until we have a rise, trade in the river will be confined to low water boats, whilst the bulk of the freighting will be carried by rail. The wharf yesterday presented a holiday appearance. The "Forest City" left for Parkersburg on time, with a moderate trip. The Gleaner will be found at the landing this morning; she will return to the oil regions of Virginia, at 11 A. M., to-day. The "Lent Leoti" is the only boat loading for Cincinnati; she will take her departure this day. The "Lorena" is receiving for Cairo and St. Louis; her departure we consider doubtful until we have more water. The pretty steamer "Julia" No. 2, is making her arrangements to depart for Zanesville on Saturday; to persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. We understand that a large party of Pittsburghers are going round the first trip; they will, no doubt, enjoy themselves, and have a good time generally. Several boats are on the way up; they will find considerable difficulty in reaching port, unless we have a rise of water. Low will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GROCERIES—The market continues very firm, with no active demand for the various descriptions. Prices have fully been maintained in the Eastern markets, particularly on Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, and the market a similar movement has been inaugurated, whilst the former low rates are being round lots even at the advance. The following are the prices figures: Sugars—Sales Cuba at 15c@16c; no Orleans in market; Porto Rico, 16c@16½. Molasses—Cuba, 68c@70c; Refined, 21½@22. A Coffee, 20½@21; B Coffee, 20@20½. Molasses firm: Porto Rico, $1@1 12½; the market is bare of Orleans. Coffee and Rio and Laguayra prices are demanding 31@33c for Rio, as per quality. Rice steady at 12½@12c ₩ lb.

BACON—The market was firm, and is likely to continue so to the end of the season. The buoyant tone of the market has been well maintained. In fact the hog product are decidedly the leading feature. For instance, Mess Pork has advanced in Cincinnati some $2 ₩ bbl, and every other article in the same proportion. In our market the operations were confined to Shoulders and Sides, the market being bare of Hams. The rates for jobbing parcels were: Shoulders—7.00 lbs at 19½@20c. Sides—4,000 lbs at 21½@22c, for ribbed. The last sale of S. C. Hams reported was at 30c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues firm, with a good local demand for the various descriptions. Among the sales were 80 boxes Goshen at 20c, 35 boxes Hamburg at 19c. Sales of Western Reserve, 19c, and 27 boxes Factory Eastern at 20c.

BUTTER—Prices continue to rule very firm, with a good inquiry. One of our largest operators, who is receiving a consignment of 1,000 pkgs, has already disposed of the Goshen butter to the retail trade. Sales of 500 pkgs Galena soft at 32c. Prices looking up.

ASHES—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sales 5 tons Pearls at 13½c.

LIME—Was in good request. Sales 100 bbls White at $2.25 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—The market being nearly bare, the stocks to operate with were limited. Small parcels of Timothy sold at $4 25@4 50; Flax ranged from $2.75@$3 ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. Prices have been uniform for some time. There has been a fair amount of transactions, principally to meet the wants of the city trade. Among the sales were: Extra Family—150 bbls Winter Wheat at $10 25@10 50; 75 bbls City Mills Springfield at $10 00; 200 bbls choice, terms made known. Mr. McCreary, J. B. Anjer, B. F. Jones, J. P. Tanner, W. M. Gormly, Geo. H. Anderson, J. Heron Foster, Samuel Richardson, Joseph Knap, J. J. Gillespie, David McCandless, Wm. F. Lang, C. D. Brigham, Edw. Gregg, Phillip Reymer, David Robinson, Geo. H. Holtzman, Solomon Stein, Robt. J. Anderson, S. M. Wickersham.

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For further information, address
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S. SCHOYER, Secretary to the Board. se29-d&wtd

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, October 6, 1865.

The Oil market has undergone a further advance, with a more extensive inquiry for the various descriptions, with the advantage altogether on the side of holders, the supply on the market at this time being very light, whilst the principal portion of the receipts of Crude goes to fill previous contracts that were made some time since. Our latest information from the oil regions reports a further advance of 25c per barrel, with sales at the mouth of the creek at $10 25 per barrel. This fact increased the confidence of holders in our market. The consequence was, thirty cents was the ruling figures for good gravities of oil, without packages, and 31½@35c packages included. No receipts were reported by the Allegheny yesterday. A number of parcels are on the way, and may arrive at any hour. Refined oil was firm, with plenty of buyers. Sales were made in Philadelphia at 64c for bonded, with an advancing tendency. Owing to extensive orders being received from the European markets, the stock in this market is not large; whilst refiners make contracts for future delivery, owing to the unsettled state and advancing tendency of the crude market; hence, we have but few sales to record. Our refiners and others, who are receiving oil per the Allegheny Valley Railroad, are requested to call at the office and procure their bills of lading. The road is again in good order, whilst the employers are putting business through on the double quick.

CRUDE OIL—Market firm with a good demand. Among the sales were the following: 500 barrels at 34c, on the wharf, including packages; 500 barrels tank oil sold late on Wednesday, (not before reported) at 29c—the same article is now held at 30c; sales 250 barrels at 33c, packages exchanged; sales 450 barrels bulk at 33c; sales 238 barrels at 30c, barrels returned; sales 350 barrels light oil, without packages, at 28½c. At the close holders were pretty firm at 30c for bulk or tank oil, and were not anxious to dispose of their stocks even at that figure.

REFINED OIL—The market contained plenty of purchasers, while sellers were not so numerous. The fact is, until the new material becomes more settled, the sales for future delivery will not be very extensive. Among the sales were the following: 500 barrels of bonded for October, buyers' option, at 56c; 500 barrels bonded, delivered from the 5th of October to the 15th of November, at 56c; 1,000 barrels bonded for all October, free on board, at 56c. Free oil was not very active: sales of 1 car load Champion, 55 barrels, at 75c; other small sales were made at the same prices.

TAR—We note sales of 25 barrels at $5.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 505 bbls refined, Philadelphia, and 92 bbls benzole, Philadelphia.
Forsythe, Bro & Co, 170 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Globe Oil Company, 337 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 401 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Whitman & Anderson, 250 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co, 145 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
W. H. Anderson, 92 bbls refined and 18 bbls benzole, Philadelphia.
Middle Oil Company, 109 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company, 191 bbls residuum, New York, and 402 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
S. McMahan & Co, 54 bbls refined, Baltimore.
J. C. Kirkpatrick, 55 bbls refined, Baltimore.
Hegeler & Co, 248 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Mackeown & Bro, 50 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
National Refining and Storing Company, 55 bbls benzole, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 336 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
H. Keerle & Co, 116 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Barry, Jacobus & Co, 50 bbls, Philadelphia.
J. K. Barbour & Co, 103 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, October 5, 1865.

The Cattle market was well supplied during the past week; in fact, the operations foot up the largest we have noted for some time. A good share of those offered were of inferior description, for which fair chasers were obtained with considerable difficulty, while a good article, as always the case, found purchasers, and plenty of them, at the outside market rates. Whilst no decline was established, the market at the close was weak. We noticed a number of Eastern dealers on hand; they were in want of a good article. The rates may be summed up as follows: Inferior and common qualities, 4@5c; good stock cattle, 6@6½c; fat No. 1 do, 7@7½c. At the close, but a limited amount remained unsold.

Sheep—Beau present appeared in large lavers of hog meat will soon have to forego the luxury, if we are to judge by the prices. We will have to turn Jew, and repudiate the article. The market was very firm, and prices tend upward. The only sales at these yards were a few bunches for retailing purposes, at $12@14 ₩ cwt. These rates are nominal, with an upward tendency.

Hogs—Prices: Thursday's rates have fallen off. In fact has improved the demand and enhanced the value since our last, which, in the opinion of purchasers, was sufficiently high before. The rates were: Common—$12 @ 14 75, whilst prime qualities sold at $ 00@$ 00 ₩ cwt.

LAMBS—The transactions were limited. A few small parcels were disposed of at prices ranging from $3@4 ₩ head, as per quality.

RETAIL SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	No. head.	Price.
Hashbouser retailed	26	$4 50@5 50
Wm. Rees & Co	106	5 00@7 25
Myers & Shamburg	67	5 00@6 75
Glass & Lafferty	62	4 50@6 25
J. Wilson	61	5 50@7 62
Marks & Trautman	51	5 00@6 50
C. Marks & Co	67	5 75@6 50
Crouse & Haas	66	5 00@6 50
Rothchilds & Byer	58	5 00@6 75
Rothchilds & Eckert	73	6 00@6 50

WHOLESALE SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	No. head.	Price.
J. Porter & Son	20	$4 00
Hashbouser	32	5 00
Wm. Rees & Co	115	6 00
Lamb	42	6 00
Myers & Shamburg	54	6 00
A. Porter	20	6 00
P. F. Parnell	40	6 00
Whipple	21	6 75
Gray & Bialt	34	5 60
Glass & Lafferty	70	6 00
Marks & Trautman	50	5 50@6 75
Crouse & Haas	71	6 25
Myers, Shamburg & Co	79	6 00
Rothchilds & Byer	58	6 00
R. M. Fahle	58	6 00
Rothchilds & Eckert	73	6 00

New York Petroleum Market.

October 5.—Petroleum—The market for crude has been less active, and closes a little easier than on Friday evening. Quotations are 60@61c for crude in bbls; 57@58c, but including 12c bbls prime, for refining, at 40c; and 50c in casks. 366 packages returned, closing quiet 25c per gallon. Refined is firm, and about 1 cent higher, if freight advice being very decidedly the basis. are 5,700 bbls at 62@64c for light straw to white, including some standard white at 63@64c, and closing at 63@ 64c for light straw to white, 61@62c for straw, and 57@ 58c for light straw, and 54c for light straw to white; 300 barrels for October, 62 B; 62@63c for November; 60@61c for December; 58@59c for January, for Philadelphia, for October and up to November 30th, 62@62c B. O. and S. O. Free has kept pace with bonded; the sales are 1,500 bbls at 59@60c; besides, several lots at 58c. Nothing doing for all the month. 82@83c B. O. Naptha is quiet; 3c bbls Gasoline sold at 80c; and 775 bbls residuum at 56@57c.

Receipts at New York since 1st January—

1865.	bbls.	413,578	1864.	bbls.	562,961
Exported same time—			1864.		185,040
From New York		galls.	8,531,751		10,490,762
Other ports			6,042,489		7,188,188
Total		galls.	15,512,240		22,565,950
Same time, 1864		galls.	21,743,040		

Stock in yard, October 1—

	1865.	1864.
Crude	bbls.	26,247
Refined	18,581	51,869
Naptha	.....	914
Residuum	616	316
Total	bbls. 46,023	79,236

Including 3,000 bbls crude on shipboard.
—*Shipping List.*

Baltimore Grocery Market.

October 5.—Coffee—We hear of no transactions to day in Coffee but the feeling in the market has been rather strong, and there appears to be no disposition among holders to sell except at full rates. We quote Rio as ranging from 1c to 1c. good; Laguayra at 32c@33c; Java, mixed and Java at 30c@33c ₩ lb, currency. Stock of Rio 16,000 bags; total of other descriptions very light.

Molasses—Molasses is very quiet, and there is nothing of consequence doing in it. It is, however, held very firmly and the quotations are unchanged as follows, viz: Cuba clayed 65@66c; do Muscovado, 69@70c; Porto Rico, 76@80c. No New Orleans in market.

Sugars—There is a steady movement to-day in Sugars, so far as we have heard, but the feeling in the market is very strong, and prices have an unmistakably upward tendency. Holders are generally disposed to press sales, and some lots have been a while drawn from the market. We continue to quote as follows: Refining, 14½@15c; good refining, 15½@15¾c; fair refining, and 15¾@15¾ cents for grocery grades. Porto Rico at 14½@14¾c for fair to good, and 15@16c for prime and choice. The refiners have advanced their rates to-day, 1c, and we now quote Hard Crushed at 20c for crushed, Powdered, and Granulated and Coffee Crushed 19c. Soft A, 18c; Soft Extra C, 17c; Extra A, 17c; Extra B, and 18¾c for C extra.

New York Iron Market.

October 4.—With some arrivals of Scotch Pig, the market is by no means overstocked, and the views (only) of holders are somewhat modified from those of last week: we notice, of Glengarnock, 500 tons to arrive per ship; 500 tons of Coltness, to arrive per steamer, 100 tons on terms we did not learn. American continues as scarce as ever, and orders are made up with more difficult. The advance of $2 ₩ ton in coal on the Lehigh enhances the cost of iron $2 ₩ ton, and $3@$4 ₩ ton will be asked for December delivery. There are no sales to note, and in this state of things quotations are necessarily nominal, 500 tons of rails sold on terms we did not learn. Scrap is in request. English bar continues scarce and firm, their being no invoices here unsold. Swedes, in first hands, is in fair stock. Fifty tons American Refined sold on private terms, and 60 tons blooms, $75, cash, here. From store, all descriptions are in good demand, at our advanced quotations. The stock in store is decreasing.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

October 4.—The market was dull and heavy in the fore part of the week, and Youghiogheny sold at 1c afloat and 2½c delivered, and Pittsburgh at 2c afloat and 2½@2¾c delivered, but toward the close there was a firmer feeling, consequent upon the low stage of water in the rivers, and this decline was recovered, and Youghiogheny closed at 2½c afloat and 2¾c delivered, and Ohio river at 1½@1¾c afloat and 2½@2¾c delivered. During the week the decline noticed above had been partially established, and should have been so reported in our last.

Hogs at Cincinnati.

There was still in advance in the rates, and during the week the droves were sold as fast as they arrived, at $18 50@19 50, and some choice lots at $19 75@$20 lbs. The quality was generally good. The market closed animated, with a tendency to still further advance in price.

The following course of the market for the Hog product of course stimulates the views of the owners of hogs, and new contracts for future delivery at less than $11 per cwt. are scarcely practicable.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

October 5.—The market for iron is buoyant and very active, the demand for which limiting the operations to a few small lots pig metal at former rates and nothing doing. The latter is very scarce, and the quotations are unchanged. Forges are in full blast, and the mills are in full operation, with no change in blooms and boiler plates. Bars and rails are wanted at fully former rates, but the makers generally are asking an advance.

Government Potato Contract at St. Louis

Colonel T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary, awarded on Saturday, September 30, to H. L. Wilson & Co., the contract for furnishing 1,000 bbls Early Rose, 500 bbls shannock potatoes, during the month of October, at 88c per bushel.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—Tobacco active and easier, Cotton stiff at 36@46c. Flour and wheat firm, with an upward tendency. Pork advanced to $35 50@36 00. Whisky advanced to $2 27.

OIL LEASES FOR SALE—NOW IS

the time to negotiate for well selected tracts, from 2 to 90 acres, extending 20 years, with one-eighth royalty to land owner, with first-class derricks erected thereon, some of which are within a short distance of good paying wells. Said tracts are located on Oil Creek, Pithole Creek and Cherry Run, and on Dunkard Creek. These leases will be sold for cash, or thrown into company on favorable terms. Address J. SHELDON MALLARY, Greensboro, Greene co., Pa. se7-2tawt2m

1865 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

ELEVEN TRAINS DAILY.

On and after Monday, May 29th, 1865, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2.50 a. m.:

stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Lancaster, Philadelphia and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday at 3.30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connections in the Union Depot at Harrisburg with West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 1.30 p. m., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburg Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Philipsburg Branch R. R.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3.00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FREE PASSENGER EXPRESS, daily at 4.25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown.

At Harrisburg connections are